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To Walk the Earth in Safety 2016

U.S. Department of State

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TO WALK THE EARTH IN SAFETY

United States Department of State | Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

2014–2015



ON THE COVERS



Regional Centre on Small Arms (RESCA) in the Great Lakes region of Africa destroys more than 100 tons of ordnance in Uganda.
Photo courtesy of RESCA.



An explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) team sorts through a store of abandoned weapons for removal and safe disposal in Somalia.
Photo courtesy of Danish Demining Group (DDG).

To Walk the Earth in Safety is a publication of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA). PM/WRA's mission is to reduce the harmful worldwide effects of at-risk, illicitly proliferated, and indiscriminately used conventional weapons of war.

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A Message From Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Tina S. Kaidanow

Even after a conflict ends and the fighters have gone home, the threats from landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and at-risk weapons and munitions remain. These threats foment instability; as long as men, women, and children fear to move about their communities due to the lingering threat of landmines and UXO, a society can never fully heal and rebuild.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) works with foreign governments and nongovernmental organizations to deliver programs and services aimed at reducing the harmful effects of at-risk, illicitly proliferated, and indiscriminately used conventional weapons of war worldwide. These programs help remove landmines and UXO from former battlefields, keep weapons and ammunition out of the wrong hands, and aid countries to invest in proper stockpile management and security—including destruction of conventional weapons no longer needed.

These programs play a key role in advancing the U.S. State Department's core mission of shaping and sustaining a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and fostering the conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of all people.

I have witnessed first-hand the consequences of war and the impact of our conventional weapons destruction (CWD) programs in addressing them. While serving in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Afghanistan, I personally observed U.S. assistance working to reduce the threat to civilians from mines, UXO, and excess stockpiles of weapons and ammunition. In those places and others, I also witnessed the evolution of mine detection dog programs that resulted in the return of previously contaminated land to the community for productive use.

Since 1993, the United States has provided more than \$2.6 billion in assistance in more than 95 countries for CWD programs, delivering the expertise and equipment to secure and destroy at-risk and excess conventional weapons and safely clear mines and UXO. These funds also support mine risk education to prevent accidents, and provide prosthetics, physical rehabilitation services, and vocational training for the injured.

The programs we fund produce tangible, measurable, and positive results. At the turn of the 21st century, mines and UXO were killing and injuring almost 10,000 men, women, and children every year. In recent years, that figure has dropped by a remarkable 60 percent. Many more countries have become free from the impact of landmines due to the efforts of the United States and our international partners. As an example, Mozambique—which had been one of the most heavily-mined countries—declared itself mine-free in 2015 thanks in part to U.S. assistance.

From stockpile security initiatives across the Sahel to the Global Demining Initiative for Colombia and funding increases for Laos and Angola, our CWD programs support stability around the world. I invite you to learn more about these efforts, which are made possible by strong bipartisan support from Congress and the people of the United States. We are grateful for the implementing partners, fellow donors, international organizations, and host countries who work with us toward our common goal: a future in which all can walk the earth in safety.



Ambassador Tina S. Kaidanow
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
Department of State

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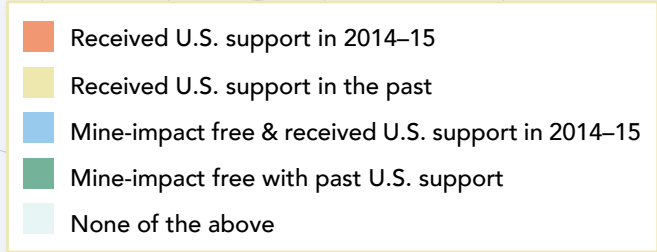
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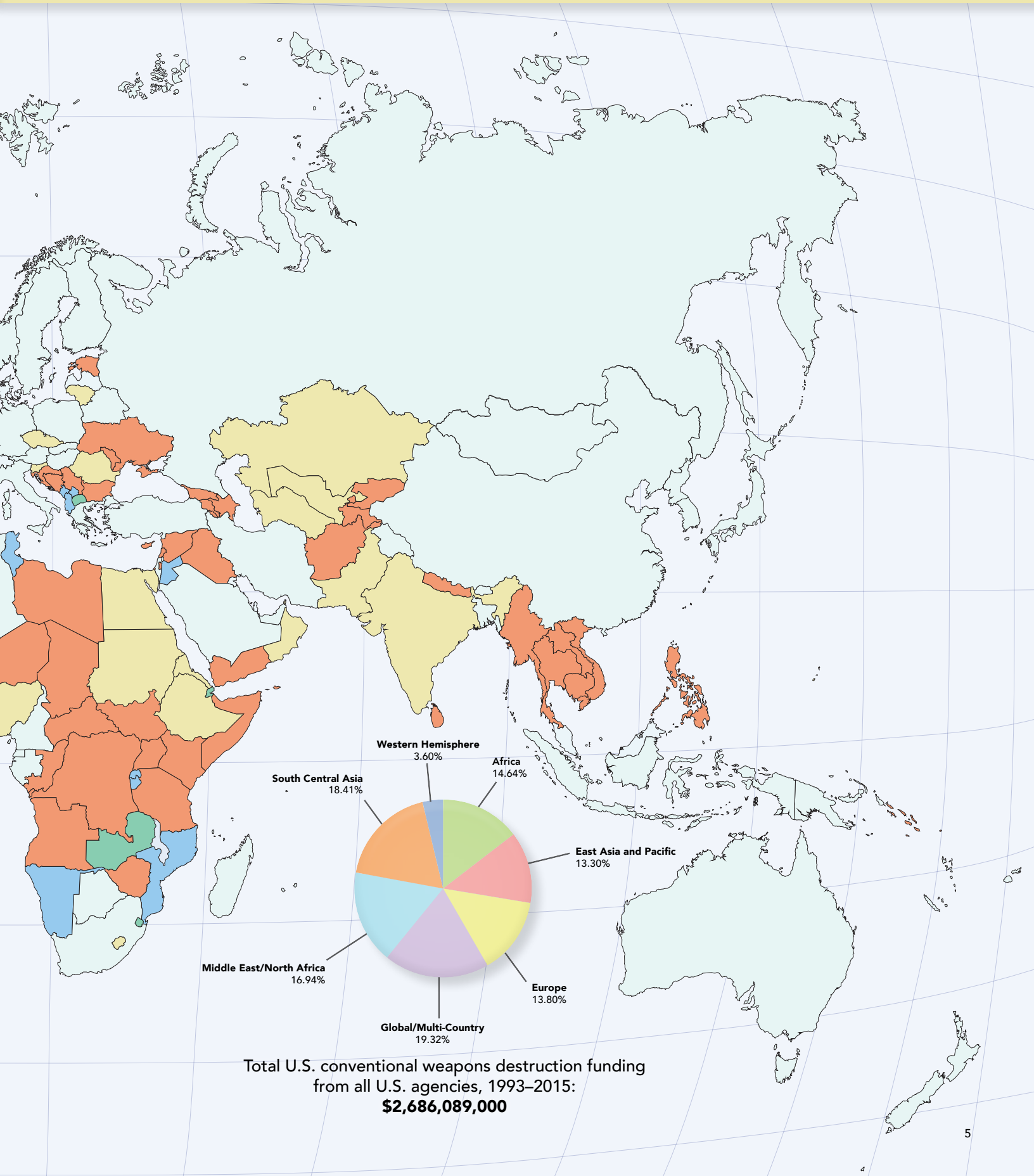
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Global Overview of the U.S. Conventional



Weapons Destruction Program 1993–2015



The United States' Commitment to Conventional Weapons Destruction



Advancing Conventional Weapons Destruction

Around the world, stockpiles of excess, poorly-secured or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons remain a serious challenge to peace and prosperity. In the wrong hands, small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) fuel political instability and violence, while more advanced conventional weapons, such as man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), pose a serious threat to international security. Aging munitions stockpiles may also explode, devastating nearby population centers. Meanwhile, hazards from landmines and UXO, including cluster munition remnants, artillery shells, and mortars, continue to kill and maim people long after conflicts have ended. They prevent the safe use of land, which suppresses economic development and prevents displaced persons from returning home.

The U.S. CWD program embodies our commitment to reduce these threats worldwide. The United States is the world's leading financial supporter of CWD, providing more than \$2.6 billion in assistance to more than 95 countries since 1993. The CWD program helps foreign governments destroy excess stockpiles of conventional arms, better secure the stockpiles they retain, and clear landmines and UXO. Our efforts reduce the likelihood that weapons and ammunition will fall into the wrong hands and protect civilian populations from deadly hazards. By alleviating these threats to civilian security, this program demonstrates core U.S. values that respect the dignity of every human being.

The Evolving Nature of CWD

Thanks to combined efforts from the United States and the international community, the threat from landmines continues to decline. Annual casualty figures have dropped from nearly 10,000 in 1999 to less than 4,000 in 2014. U.S. efforts have helped 16 countries declare themselves mine-impact free, the most recent being Mozambique in 2015. Colombia's 2015 peace accord included significant provisions for the demining sector that allowed representatives from the government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia–People's Army

(FARC) to work together for the first time. Still, challenges remain. According to the 2015 *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*, at least 57 states and four other areas around the world remain mine affected, and UXO threats persist after many conflicts worldwide.

Physical security and stockpile management (PSSM), including destroying excess weapons stockpiles, has become a primary tool in degrading violent extremist organizations' capabilities, preventing accidental weapons depot explosions, and mitigating internal armed conflict. For example, in the Sahel-Maghreb region in Africa, where the fall of the Qadhafi regime resulted in significant illicit weapons proliferation, the U.S. CWD program focuses on SA/LW security and destruction as a means of preventing these weapons from falling into the hands of terrorists such as Boko Haram and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

In particular, the illicit availability of MANPADS to terrorists, extremists, and other non-state actors poses a serious threat to commercial aviation, humanitarian aid, and military aircraft, and is a major U.S. national security concern. MANPADS have downed more than 40 civilian aircraft since the 1970s. In response, the U.S. Interagency MANPADS Task Force coordinates counter-MANPADS efforts by the Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, and other relevant stakeholders, and helps partner nations eliminate or better secure MANPADS at risk of falling into the wrong hands.

The U.S. Government's Collaborative Approach

Confronting CWD challenges requires an integrated approach involving governmental, private, and nongovernmental organizations. The Department of State, Department of Defense, and USAID work together with foreign governments, private companies, and nongovernmental organizations to implement humanitarian mine action programs, reduce excess SA/LW and conventional munitions stockpiles (including

MANPADS), and improve PSSM practices at conventional weapons storage sites. The Department of State, through the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), funds and manages CWD programs—including landmine and UXO clearance, SA/LW stockpile reduction, and PSSM—in more than 40 countries. The Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) trains deminers, ammunition handlers, and stockpile managers from partner countries. The Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) improves CWD technologies, enhancing the efficiency and safety of humanitarian demining operations around the world. USAID assists mine and UXO survivors, providing services such as medical and rehabilitative care, through its Leahy War Victims Fund.

Department of State Support for CWD

The Department of State is at the forefront of U.S. efforts. Through PM/WRA, the Department has provided more than 65 percent (over \$1.7 billion) of the United States' more than \$2.6 billion contribution to CWD since 1993.

PM/WRA's CWD program objective is three-fold:

1. To enhance regional security by destroying and securing SA/LW, including MANPADS, at risk of proliferation to terrorists, insurgents, and other violent non-state actors;
2. To remediate mine and UXO contamination, returning land to safe and productive use; and
3. To promote U.S. foreign policy interests by broadening support for U.S. CWD efforts.

In addition to working with other U.S. government entities, PM/WRA partners with nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, educational institutions, and private sector contractors to implement its CWD programs. Robust project performance standards, enhanced monitoring and evaluation strategies, and a comprehensive program planning process guide PM/WRA's resource allocation decisions and hold implementing partners accountable.

Collectively, U.S. CWD efforts save lives, create lasting peace, and ensure a more secure and prosperous future for all. Thanks to our CWD programs, the world is a safer place today and will continue to be a safer place in the years to come.











Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Rose Gottemoeller (center) visited members of a Colombian Army humanitarian demining platoon, funded by the Department of State through a grant to the Organization of American States (OAS).
Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

Africa

Many countries across Africa continue to suffer the devastating consequences of decades of conflict. Unlawful trafficking of SA/LW in the Sahel and in East and Central Africa threatens regional security. Illicitly trafficked conventional weapons and munitions stream across permeable borders, providing the means for cross-border violence and terrorist attacks. In addition, dense minefields and UXO hotspots endanger civilians and obstruct economic progress.

State-held stockpiles of excess conventional arms and munitions in some countries are poorly secured, creating a risk for illicit weapons diversion. Weak security institutions and porous state borders make it easier for violent extremist groups and other non-state actors to illegally obtain SA/LW and launch attacks throughout the Sahel, and East and Central Africa and beyond.

Since 1993, U.S. CWD programs have provided more than \$393 million of assistance in 34 countries in the region. Through our CWD programs, the United States supports international efforts to partner with countries to reduce stockpiles and improve PSSM to stem this mounting crisis. CWD efforts promote greater stability in the region and enhance peacebuilding. The United States and international partners also provide financial and technical support for landmine and UXO clearance. These efforts significantly reduce casualty rates and make land available for productive use. For example, the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* identified 11 mine/UXO casualties in Angola in 2014. This was the lowest recorded number of landmine and UXO casualties in Angola since the *Monitor* began reporting in 1999.

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**Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia are included in the Middle East/North Africa region beginning on page 38.



Total U.S. conventional weapons destruction funding in Africa from all U.S. agencies, 1993–2015: more than \$393 million
 *less than 0.01%

» Regional funding is not included in this pie chart. It is included in Global/Multi-country funding (see funding chart beginning on page 62).




A Department of State-funded EOD team investigates a mortar round reported by villagers, Kuanza Sul Province, Angola.
Photo courtesy of HALO.

ANGOLA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY95–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	6,000	6,000	5,300	97,504
DOS Other	0	0	0	3,170
CDC	0	0	0	150
DoD	1,345	179	152	8,240
USAID	0	0	0	8,351
COUNTRY TOTAL	7,345	6,179	5,452	117,415

Dollars in thousands

 Following more than 40 years of conflict, Angola is one of the world's most landmine and UXO-affected countries, with all of its 18 provinces reporting some level of contamination. In 2015, the Angolan government reported approximately 485 square kilometers (about 187 square miles) of residual contamination. Aging weapons and munitions, also a legacy of the conflict, pose risks of illicit proliferation and spontaneous and catastrophic detonation, placing thousands of civilian lives in danger. Approximately 2 million SA/LW were distributed to civil defense forces during the civil war, and massive government stockpiles of SA/LW and excess munitions remain.

From 1995 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$117.4 million for CWD in Angola, improving access to land and infrastructure through mine and UXO removal and

disposal; destroying unserviceable, excess, and unsecured SA/LW and munitions; and developing the host nation's CWD capacity. Since October 2014, these programs returned 2.8 million square meters (691 acres) of land to productive use, destroyed 32.29 tons of munitions and 2,316 SA/LW, conducted 752 explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) "spot" tasks, and provided 195 mine/UXO risk education sessions.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:


- The HALO Trust (HALO) conducted humanitarian demining, surveyed suspected hazardous areas, cleared confirmed hazardous areas, performed EOD "spot" tasks, destroyed SA/LW, and safely destroyed or reduced other at-risk and excess munitions. HALO also provided mine risk education.
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG) surveyed suspected hazardous areas, cleared confirmed hazardous areas, conducted EOD "spot" tasks, and safely destroyed or reduced at-risk and excess munitions. MAG also provided mine risk education.
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) surveyed suspected hazardous areas, cleared confirmed hazardous areas, conducted EOD "spot" tasks, and provided mine risk education.

The Department of Defense HD R&D Program, working in partnership with HALO, completed a trial of Mine Stalker, a system incorporating ground penetrating radar panels to detect minimum-metal anti-tank mines on roads.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY02–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	0	187	0	224
COUNTRY TOTAL	0	187	0	224

Dollars in thousands

 The Central African Republic (CAR) has faced challenges related to security and stability since its independence from France in 1960. Violence both in CAR and throughout the region pushed refugees, rebel groups, and arms across CAR's loosely controlled borders. Recent internal conflicts made development activities difficult or impossible, with explosive hazards complicating efforts to restore access to communities. The proliferation of weapons in CAR and throughout the region made a difficult humanitarian situation worse.

From 2007 through 2015, the United States provided \$224,000 for CWD activities in CAR.


From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the following effort:

- The Swiss Demining Foundation (FSD) surveyed explosive hazards to support the safe return of displaced communities and the restoration or development of critical infrastructure.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY02–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	1,265	2,500	500	11,113
DoD	0	373	107	1,083
USAID	0	1,300	2,000	4,600
COUNTRY TOTAL	1,265	4,173	2,607	16,796

Dollars in thousands

 Following two decades of war with neighboring states and non-state actors, several of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) provinces remain contaminated with landmines and UXO. In February 2014, the National Landmine Contamination Survey for the DRC reported a total of 130 suspected hazardous areas in eight of the 11 provinces. As of October 2015, the number of remaining suspected hazardous areas was 85. In addition to landmine and UXO contamination, illicit flows of SA/LW easily pass through porous borders unchecked by weakened governmental controls, as illegally armed groups occupy some of these areas. Non-state actors in the eastern and northern provinces of the DRC continue to terrorize civilians and conduct cross-border operations against neighboring countries. The Republic of the Congo, Kenya, and Tanzania remain entry points in the region for illicit SA/LW trafficking.



Sylvie Ngelelo, a female deminer working for DCA, clears a lane in South Kivu in the DRC.

Photo courtesy of DCA.

From 2002 through 2015, the United States provided more than \$16.7 million in funding for CWD efforts in the DRC, destroying more than 140,000 SA/LW, 1,025 tons of munitions, 345 anti-vehicle mines, 2,007 anti-personnel landmines, and 14 MANPADS, as well as improving the DRC's PSSM capacity and supporting the DRC government's ability to mark and trace all state-owned weapons.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- MAG reduced the risks posed by unsecured ammunition storage facilities by implementing basic improvements to storage facilities; developed long-term national capacity by training the DRC military and Congolese police personnel in PSSM practices; and collected and destroyed 145 tons of obsolete and surplus ammunition and 10,000 weapons.
- DanChurchAid (DCA) advanced sustainable development in the DRC by clearing mines and UXO in areas of priority humanitarian need, which returned land and infrastructure to productive use; and educated the public about the risks of mines and UXO.

With funding from the Department of Defense, the U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) conducted a PSSM course at the Armed Forces of the DRC Logistics School in

Kinshasa. It also conducted two missions to develop competent Congolese EOD trainers in International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) Level I material and began to integrate Congolese instruction of the material into existing Congolese institutions. The Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund provided assistance to Handicap International for physical rehabilitation programs, which include physical therapy, prosthetics and orthotics, and mobility aids.

MOZAMBIQUE

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY93–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	3,000	1,525	1,000	35,082
DOS Other	0	0	0	1,600
CDC	0	0	0	2,100
DoD	599	122	189	13,376
USAID	0	0	0	4,533
COUNTRY TOTAL	3,599	1,647	1,189	56,691

Dollars in thousands



Thirty years of conflict left Mozambique one of the most severely landmine affected countries in the world. However, two decades of U.S. and international support has reduced Mozambique's landmine contamination. According to the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*, "The Republic of Mozambique announced it had completed clearance of anti-personnel mines on its territory in September 2015." However, many communities still face danger from UXO.

From 1993 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$56.6 million in Mozambique to remove and safely dispose of landmines and UXO, improve the lives of landmine/UXO victims, increase access to land and critical infrastructure, and expand host nation CWD capacity.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- HALO supported manual and mechanical clearance of mine-impacted communities in the Manica, Sofala, and Inhambane Provinces.

The Department of Defense funded the following:

- HD R&D, in partnership with HALO, completed evaluations of Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) and two Orbit Screens, finding 5,073 mines in areas covering 260,000 square meters (64 acres).
- USAFRICOM, in a joint effort with United Nations Development Programme-Maputo, conducted three training missions, in Inhambane with the National Institute of Demining and at sites in Maputo and Gasa. Missions focused on humanitarian mine action skills, including EOD, IMAS Level I/II, stockpile management/reduction operations, and medical first responder techniques.



A family in Mozambique picks cotton on land that was cleared of mines and UXO.

Photo courtesy of HALO.

SENEGAL

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY02–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	400	2,905
DOS Other	260	0	0	260
DoD	0	367	1,147	1,766
USAID	0	0	0	500
COUNTRY TOTAL	260	367	1,547	5,431

Dollars in thousands



More than 30 years of internal conflict between the government of Senegal and the separatist Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) left the country's Casamance region littered with landmines and UXO. With the successful clearance of most landmines from the rest of Senegal, the United States began assistance for projects in the Casamance region in 2008. Demining ceased temporarily after the MFDC kidnapped deminers in May 2013. However, work resumed in September 2014 on a limited basis.

From 2002 through 2015, the United States provided more than \$5.4 million in CWD funding toward landmine and UXO clearance, risk education, and capacity building.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- Handicap International conducted humanitarian demining in the Casamance region, surveyed suspected hazard areas, and conducted mine risk education.

With Department of Defense funding, USAFRICOM continued its train-the-trainer program in an effort to build the internal capacity required for independent sustainability of Senegal's national demining training center. The humanitarian mine action cadre was instructed on IMAS, EOD Level I, and




A deminer in Senegal uses a metal detector and safety shoes. In 2015, demining efforts in Senegal focused on the Casamance region.
Photo courtesy of Handicap International.

basic instructor's procedures. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

SOMALIA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY98–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	3,300	2,000	1,800	22,145
COUNTRY TOTAL	3,300	2,000	1,800	22,145

Dollars in thousands

 The Ethiopian-Somali wars and more than 22 years of internal conflicts among clans left Somalia contaminated with landmines and UXO. Many abandoned stockpiles of arms and munitions are located near residential areas in major cities. Conventional weapons and SA/LW trafficking is also widespread. This flow of weapons and munitions constitutes a grave threat to Somalia's civilian population and regional stability.

From 1998 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$22.1 million in CWD programs in Somalia for humanitarian mine clearance, SA/LW destruction, MANPADS stockpile reduction, survivor assistance, and other programs, increasing access to critical infrastructure and promoting overall stability.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:


- DDG continued projects for MANPADS reduction and PSSM improvements in Somaliland.

- HALO continued landmine and UXO clearance, surveyed and resurveyed suspected hazardous areas, and conducted mine risk education in Somaliland.
- MAG improved Somalia's PSSM capacity. This included surveying existing facilities and refurbishing armories or building new ones in Somaliland and Puntland.

SOUTH SUDAN

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY11-15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	2,500	2,135	2,000	10,535
DoD	459	0	0	826
COUNTRY TOTAL	2,959	2,135	2,000	11,361

Dollars in thousands

 Decades of civil war resulted in serious neglect of South Sudan's economy and infrastructure. Residual landmines, UXO, SA/LW, and MANPADS threaten communities throughout the country and compromise security in the region. Recent conflict renewed concern about access to land for internally displaced persons (IDPs). Lack of access in certain northern provinces due to conflict and the pressing needs of IDPs in southern provinces prompted the United States to transition from traditional humanitarian mine action projects to focus on UXO clearance. Current implementing partners are adapting to the security situation and reorienting their plans to the needs of IDPs.

From 2003 to 2010, the United States provided more than \$27.7 million in CWD funding to Sudan, directing most of it



Landmine survivors in Zimbabwe are measured for prosthetic limbs. In the northeast of the country, minefields in close proximity to schools, homes, and agricultural areas have significant humanitarian and developmental impacts on the communities.
Photo courtesy of HALO.

to southern provinces. From South Sudan's independence in 2011 through 2015, the United States provided more than \$11.3 million directly to South Sudan for mine and UXO removal, survivor assistance programs, and enhanced SA/LW stockpile security.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- DCA provided EOD and battle area clearance teams in stable provinces around the capital, Juba.
- MAG provided a roving EOD-SA/LW team that disposed of stockpiles of abandoned ordnance and safely cleared UXO in stable provinces; it also supported a community liaison team.
- NPA provided EOD and battle area clearance teams in accessible provinces around Juba.

ZIMBABWE

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY98-15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	500	2,750	1,000	7,586
DoD	0	0	173	3,438
COUNTRY TOTAL	500	2,750	1,173	11,024

Dollars in thousands



Almost 40 years after its war of independence and 20 years after neighboring Mozambique's civil war, Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) is still contaminated with landmines. Rhodesian Security Force records indicate more than 2.5

million anti-personnel mines, 76,000 anti-personnel fragmentation mines, and an unknown number of anti-vehicle mines were laid in three to five landmine belts interspersed with booby traps and UXO. In the northeast, the mine density ratio is 3,500 landmines per linear kilometer (0.62 mile). Technical experts agree that Zimbabwe has more mines than Afghanistan. The estimate for remaining mine contamination is between 62 and 63 million square meters (between 15,320 and 15,567 acres) on nearly 600 linear kilometers (about 373 miles) along the border with Mozambique.

From 1998 through 2015, the United States provided more than \$11 million to Zimbabwe for CWD capacity building and training multiple military engineer companies to facilitate the removal and safe disposition of mines and UXO.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- HALO cleared highly impacted communities along the northeastern border with Mozambique, surveyed suspect hazard areas, implemented UXO clearance, and provided mine risk education and survivor assistance.
- NPA cleared highly impacted communities along the eastern border with Mozambique, surveyed suspect hazard areas, implemented UXO clearance, and provided mine risk education.

The Department of Defense HD R&D Program provided new technology and funds to support mine clearance by HALO

Looking for Gold, Finding a Landmine

In 2015, as a group of gold miners traveled on foot from the village of Bendera to the Mitumba Mountain in North Katanga Province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a member of their party, Mr. Benze, fell ill. The group took Mr. Benze to the nearest medical facility using the mountainous path. At one point, Mr. Benze stopped to rest on a large tree root. He looked down and saw a landmine between his feet. Fortunately, the group had recently attended a mine risk education session delivered by DanChurchAid (DCA) and were able to identify the mine. They immediately reported it to the DCA team working in a nearby village.

After destroying the mine, the DCA team conducted additional surveys in the area. They found that casualties had occurred nearby in the past. Two men were fatally wounded while a woman and boy were injured. The local residents knew where the accidents happened and avoided the area, but the gold miners were from different areas of Katanga. Unaware of the mines, they had used the dangerous path. It took 26 days for the DCA team, with PM/WRA support, to clear the area. The release of 4,800 square meters (almost two acres) of land in Bendera now allows the local population to use the path without fear of accident. Farmers are now able to grow their crops in the previously contaminated area.

The DRC's Congolese Mine Action Center is making progress towards helping the country declare itself mine-impact free by 2017. Mr. Benze's experience shows there is still work to be done.



Mr. Benze, a Congolese gold miner, discovered a landmine when he stopped to rest; fortunately, he was not hurt.
Photo courtesy of the DCA.

and NPA. The groups are evaluating the Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) in extremely cluttered minefields. To date, the technologies have assisted in the clearance of 17,151 square meters (about 4.25 acres) of land, encountering 298 mines.

GREAT LAKES REGION

Cross-border trafficking of SA/LW coupled with decades of conflict affects the countries in the African Great Lakes region. Porous borders and inadequate security checkpoints contribute to SA/LW proliferation, which exacerbates regional insecurity. Remote weapons depots are the sites most at risk of exploitation by violent non-state actors. Assisting the countries in the Great Lakes region to better protect stockpiles and destroy excess items will reduce the possibility of spontaneous explosions and illicit trafficking in SA/LW.

To address the SA/LW challenge, the governments of the Great Lakes region implemented the Nairobi Protocol in 2000. The Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa (RECSA) was created to implement

the Nairobi Protocol. From FY2006 through FY2014, the United States has provided more than \$2.7 million in support of RECSA's initiatives, most recently contributing \$500,000 between October 2014 and December 2015. These initiatives included the procurement and distribution of weapons marking machines and associated training, PSSM workshops for security forces, and conventional weapons destruction of excess and obsolete munitions.

SAHEL REGION

Since 2011, violent extremist organizations bolstered by the influx of illicitly trafficked SA/LW from post-Qadhafi Libya have destabilized the Sahel region. These groups pose a direct threat to the region's governments, as well as to U.S. interests. The threat of illicit SA/LW proliferation and poor state control of munitions stockpiles significantly challenge peacebuilding and stability in the region. Assisting the countries in the Sahel to secure and improve the safety of these stockpiles helps protect them from being raided by violent extremist organizations and reduces the possibility of accidental explosions.



MAG's work in the Sahel region includes improving the PSSM capacity of Chad's Gendarmerie.
Photos courtesy of MAG.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- MAG improved the PSSM capacity of Chad's Gendarmerie and National and Nomadic Guard.
- MAG improved the military and police PSSM capacity in Kati and Bamako and reduced stockpiles in Sikasso and Kati in Mali.
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) improved PSSM for the Mauritanian National Army, constructing an ammunition storage area, providing PSSM training and destroying more than 500 tons of ammunition, approximately 100 decommissioned weapons systems, and 80 MANPADS.
- Handicap International reduced stockpiles, improved security forces' PSSM capacity, constructed armories, and improved ammunition storage points in Niger.
- Small Arms Survey assessed the national SA/LW man-

agement policies and practices of several Sahelian states and assisted those governments in the delivery of their national reports stipulated under the U.N. Program of Action on the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

From October 2014 through December 2015, the U.S. government contributed \$693,000 for CWD in other African countries. The Department of State did not fund activities in these countries, but the Department of Defense, through USAFRICOM, supported numerous initiatives. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

- **Burundi:** USAFRICOM continued a train-the-trainer program in an effort to improve internal capacity required for independent sustainability of Burundi's national training center. Burundi National Defense personnel continue to show increased competency in PSSM and EOD Level I, as well as basic instructor's techniques and procedures.
- **Kenya:** USAFRICOM conducted mine and UXO education and risk reduction, as well as demining activities (survey/marking/mapping, mine and UXO disposal training, and quality assurance/control). USAFRICOM is coordinating with the U.S. Embassy to establish a new satellite training center at Archers Post, four hours northwest of Nairobi. This satellite center will provide another venue for Humanitarian Peace Support School instructors to train Kenyan engineers in EOD Level I/II, PSSM, SA/LW, improvised explosive device (IED) awareness, and medical first response.
- **Namibia:** USAFRICOM deployed military EOD personnel on two training missions focused on EOD/UXO operations and first-responder training with the National Defense Force (NDF) and Namibian police. The NDF training center in Otavi is well developed, and the instructors are in the process of taking over training from U.S. personnel.
- **Republic of Congo:** USAFRICOM implemented a train-the-trainer pilot program to assist the Congolese cadre with developing an instructor base. The Small Group Instructor's course was designed to train Congolese EOD instructors on small group instruction techniques.
- **Tanzania:** USAFRICOM conducted two sessions at the Tanzania People's Defense Force training site, focusing on mine and UXO education, risk reduction, and demining (survey/marking/mapping, mine and UXO disposal training, and quality assurance/control) activities.

Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program

Inited in 1994, the Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program delivers the latest technology solutions to the most challenging landmine and UXO detection and clearance efforts, with emphasis on improving technologies for mine/UXO detection and mechanical mine/UXO and vegetation clearance. The program is tasked with the rapid development, testing, demonstration, and validation of internationally shareable technologies that increase the effectiveness, efficiency, and safety of humanitarian demining operations. Such technologies operate in high-risk areas where manual clearance or mine detection dogs are deemed impractical. Without these technologies, operations partners would be unable to complete and release sites. Host-nation demining partners (foreign militaries, nongovernmental organizations, and mine action centers) test and operate equipment in active minefields and provide feedback for future R&D enhancements.

In 2015, the HD R&D Program's technologies cleared 6.7 million square meters (approximately 1,655 acres) of the world's toughest minefields, removing or destroying 31,038 mines and items of UXO. The highlight of the year was the accreditation of the Scorpion UXO detection system as a primary search sensor in Cambodia. The HD R&D Program-developed technology incorporates a large-loop electromagnetic induction sensor, a Cesium vapor total-field magnetometer, a differential global positioning system for accuracy and mapping, and an operator control unit into a portable platform. Data is post-processed using a simple graphical user interface program that generates "dig sheets" via automated target recognition algorithms. Scorpion works as one part of a suite of technologies adapted to the mine action task, including a Target Reacquisition Positioning System (TRPS) to re-

locate targets for investigation, the Bearcat remote operated vegetation cutting system, and the Quadcopter aerial monitoring system for mission planning and operations supervision. The HD R&D Program will field additional Scorpion, TRPS and Quadcopter systems in Cambodia and other countries in 2016.

To date, the HD R&D Program's technologies have cleared 34.2 million square meters (approximately 8,450 acres) and removed or destroyed approximately 160,000 mines and pieces of UXO. Since 1995, the program has fielded technologies in support of 189 operational field evaluations in 38 countries and the Palestinian Territories. In FY2015, HD R&D performed operational field evaluations in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chile, Iraq, Lebanon, Mozambique, Palestinian Territories, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe.



MAG conducts battle area clearance in Cambodia with machinery provided by HD R&D.
Photo courtesy of HD R&D.

<http://humanitarian-demining.org>



East Asia and Pacific

Since World War II, landmines and UXO have had an impact on economic growth and diminished the quality of life in many countries in the East Asia and Pacific region. Southeast Asia in particular has suffered the worst of these consequences. For instance, according to the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*, since 1975 more than 105,000 casualties have been reported in Vietnam. However, as a result of mine risk education and clearance efforts, the number of casualties dropped significantly in recent years, to 24 in 2014.

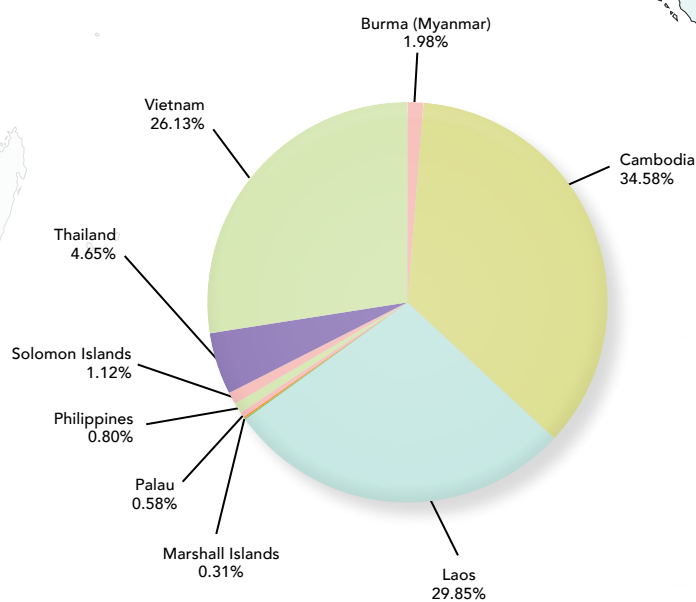
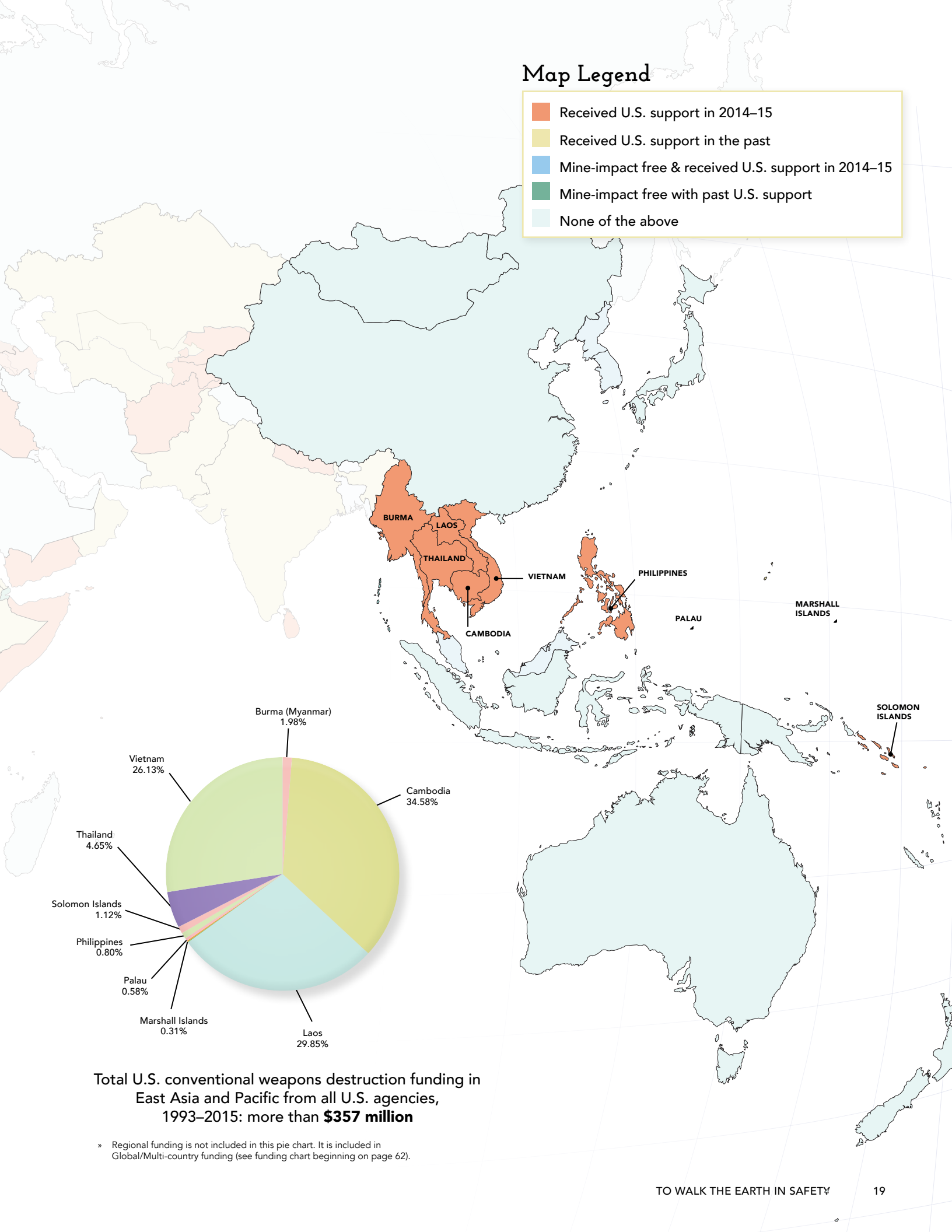
As the United States continues to rebalance its efforts and investments toward Asia, it remains committed to helping its regional allies and partners overcome lingering humanitarian and economic challenges. The United States and its implementing partners continue to carry out CWD programs that turn previously contaminated land into a usable resource. This cooperation and the effort to make the region mine- and UXO-impact free has been a cornerstone of our relationship with countries in the region for the past 20 years.

Since 1997, the U.S. CWD program provided \$357 million in the East Asia and Pacific region for clearing legacy ordnance, providing mine risk education, victim assistance, building local capacity, and reducing SA/LW proliferation.

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Map Legend

- Received U.S. support in 2014–15
- Received U.S. support in the past
- Mine-impact free & received U.S. support in 2014–15
- Mine-impact free with past U.S. support
- None of the above



Total U.S. conventional weapons destruction funding in East Asia and Pacific from all U.S. agencies, 1993–2015: more than **\$357 million**

» Regional funding is not included in this pie chart. It is included in Global/Multi-country funding (see funding chart beginning on page 62).




A deminer in Cambodia uses an HSTAMIDS detector during clearance.
Photo courtesy of HALO.

BURMA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY11-15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	2,000	2,835
DOS-OTHER	0	850	0	850
USAID	1,350	1,500	0	2,850
COUNTRY TOTAL	1,350	2,350	2,000	6,535

Dollars in thousands

 Landmines concentrated along Burma's borders with Bangladesh, China, and Thailand remain a threat to ethnic minorities as a result of decades of internal conflict between the Burmese army and armed ethnic groups. Landmines continue to be deployed in conflict areas, albeit in reduced numbers. World War II-era UXO still affects the country, as well. No comprehensive estimate of the level of contamination exists; however, in 2014 the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* reported that mines and UXO remained a source of concern in an estimated 10 out of 14 regions. The *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* also identified 3,745 casualties between 1999 and 2014 from landmine and UXO incidents in Burma, but the total number of casualties is unknown.

From 2011 through 2015, the United States provided more than \$6.5 million for programs that supported survivor assistance and risk education services in Burma.


From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- MAG continued mine risk education capacity-building work by strengthening the ability of six community-based organizations to deliver risk education in Kayah and southern Shan States.
- Mercy Corps executed the Reconciliation through Mine Risk Education program in Kayah State. The program's goal was to promote cooperation between local government and ethnic minority populations through a program that addressed their shared interest in resolving landmine issues.
- World Education, Inc., worked to strengthen the capacity and the reach of the Kayah Prosthetics Workshop.

CAMBODIA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY93-15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	5,800	6,216	5,500	73,816
DOS Other	0	0	0	4,943
CDC	0	0	0	100
DoD	1,411	1,722	2,379	20,377
USAID	600	633	500	14,781
COUNTRY TOTAL	7,811	8,571	8,379	114,017

Dollars in thousands

 Nearly three decades of armed conflict has left Cambodia seriously affected by landmines and UXO. The Khmer Rouge, Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), Vietnamese military, and Thai army laid extensive minefields during the Indochina wars. This contamination is particularly dense in the K-5 mine belt along the western border with Thailand. U.S. air and artillery strikes during the Vietnam War left heavy concentrations of UXO in the eastern and northeastern areas of the country along the border with Vietnam. The *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* reports that a 2013 baseline survey of Cambodia's 124 mine-affected districts found a total of 1,915 square kilometers (739 square miles) of contaminated land. According to the Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System, at least 64,314 mine/UXO casualties occurred from 1979 through 2013. However, rates dropped from 244 in 2009 to 154 in 2014.

From 1993 through 2015, the U.S. government contributed more than \$114 million for CWD programs in Cambodia that cleared mines and UXO, provided mine risk education, and supported national capacity development.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (Golden West), in partnership with RCAF, supported an explosive harvesting

Clearing War Remnants in Paradise

When thinking about the Pacific Islands, coconut trees, coral reefs, and pristine beaches may come to mind, but in many cases, beneath those trees, lodged in the reefs, and buried under the beaches, are unexploded World War II-era bombs and projectiles. Both Guadalcanal and the Solomon Islands saw heavy fighting during that conflict. A few tanks and artillery emplacements still stand. Oil drums, canteens, and other war relics still litter the jungle. However, items of UXO are the most dangerous reminders of the fierce combat that swept over the islands. Even after 70 years, loose bullets, machine gun bands, mortars, and large aerial bombs threaten the local populations, tourists, economic development, and the environment. As the munitions deteriorate, they release dangerous chemicals into the ground and the water supply.

Specific training is required for personnel to locate and eliminate these munitions safely. PM/WRA funds the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation to train the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force's EOD team so they can recognize, remove, and reduce the impact of UXO left behind from the 1942–1943 fighting. The team also prevents so-called "fishbombers" from acquiring explosives for the dangerous and environmentally-harmful practice of explosive fishing. If

munitions are stable enough, the team uses a mobile band saw to cut them open and burn out their explosive content rather than detonate them, preventing harm to the environment. Safe clearance of these UXO is important work.



A member of the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force cuts a WWII-era projectile found at Hell's Point in the Solomon Islands with a band saw specially designed to render unexploded ordnance inert. Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

system in Cambodia and the development of appropriate PSSM. In a joint project with the Department of Defense, Golden West's underwater EOD capacity development team mentored, trained, and sustained the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) Dive Unit. Golden West is also continuing a global engineering initiative, an accountability program for demolition charges in Cambodia, and joint research and development with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (United States) and Singapore University.

- HALO provided survey and clearance assets in western Cambodia.
- Landmine Relief Fund supported two EOD teams conducting small village clearance in northwestern Cambodia.
- MAG provided survey and clearance assets in western Cambodia.
- NPA collaborated with CMAC to support Demining Unit 5, focused on the survey and clearance of U.S.-origin contamination in eastern Cambodia.
- Spirit of Soccer (SoS) delivered mine risk education to primary school children through soccer coaching activities and sport. A women's regional soccer clinic trained

coaches from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, to provide mine risk education to children.

The Department of Defense funded the following:

- HD R&D supported new technology, including an innovative underwater UXO detection system for waterways and shoreline areas, mission planning and logistics tools, and additional mine detection systems. It continued to support the Piranha minefield area reduction and technical survey system; the Badger tracked excavator; the Storm steep slope excavator; the Nemesis skid-steer; the Bobcat vegetation clearance system; the Quadcopter remote monitoring system; the Scorpion UXO detection system; and the Mined Area Management System, an application for real-time data collection in the field. Together those technologies have cleared 3.1 million square meters (778 acres) of vegetation and suspect soil, finding 3,134 mines and pieces of UXO. HD R&D also continued an evaluation with HALO of a second Minehound, a dual sensor handheld detector. To date, Minehound has cleared 854,000 square meters (211 acres) of land and found 596 anti-personnel mines.
- HD R&D and the Department of State supported



A sign in Khammouane Province, Laos warns local communities that the area is contaminated with UXO.
 Photo courtesy of Janus Global Operations (Janus Global).

HALO and MAG to expand their use of the dual-sensor HSTAMIDS in manual mine-clearance of densely cluttered minefields. HSTAMIDS has cleared 10.5 million square meters (2,595 acres) of land and detected 27,000 anti-personnel mines. HSTAMIDS has also determined 17 million detections to be metallic clutter, each saving 10–15 minutes of excavation.

- The U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) sent military personnel for infrastructure development for national mine action agencies; surveying, marking and mapping of UXO-contaminated areas; clearance of UXO; quality assurance and control; medical training in survivor assistance; and assessments. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund supported Veterans International in a project that improves access to assistive devices and physical and community-based rehabilitation.

LAOS

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY95–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	9,000	12,840	12,000	78,984
DOS Other	0	0	0	750
DoD	0	0	0	6,900
USAID	0	500	2,000	11,800
COUNTRY TOTAL	9,000	13,340	14,000	98,434

Dollars in thousands



While landmines were laid in Laos during the Indochina Wars of the 1960s and 1970s, UXO such as cluster munitions, called “bombies,” account for the bulk of contamination. The majority of the country’s 17 provinces are contaminated with UXO; most are of U.S. origin. Population growth in rural areas and other socioeconomic factors have increased demands to put UXO-contaminated land into productive use, which leads to greater risk of death and injury. 2015 marked a significant accomplishment for CWD efforts as the government



A team receives instruction before clearance activities begin on the Marshall Islands.

Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

of Laos issued a commitment to conduct a national, evidence-based UXO survey. This survey will allow the government of Laos and international donors to identify hazardous areas and better plan and prioritize clearance activities.

From 1995 through 2015, the United States contributed more than \$98.4 million for CWD programs in Laos that supported survey and clearance activities, risk education, survivor assistance, and capacity development.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- HALO supported UXO clearance teams tasked with survey and removal of UXO in the Savannakhet Province.
- MAG supported survey and clearance teams in Xeing Khouang Province.
- NPA continued its evidence-based UXO survey work in the Sekong, Salavan, and Attapu Provinces.
- SoS provided risk education for school children through soccer activities in the Xieng Khouang and Salavan Provinces, and provided a women's soccer clinic that taught coaches from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam how to integrate mine risk education into their soccer programs.
- Janus Global partnered with UXO Laos on UXO survey and clearance efforts and provided managerial support to the National Regulatory Authority, which oversees all UXO-related activity in Laos.
- World Education, Inc., began a two-year project supporting the War Victim Medical Fund, which provides financial support for UXO victims and their families. It focuses on emergency medical, funeral, and other critical activities. Additionally, World Education continued efforts to support the integration of risk education in the grade five

school curriculum and supported the development of a comprehensive case management system for UXO survivors in Xiang Khoang Province.

- Health Leadership International continued work to improve medical diagnostic capabilities and competencies of district-level medical personnel through medical education in UXO-affected districts.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund provided assistance to World Education and the Cooperative Orthotic Prosthetic Enterprise to support training for rehabilitation service personnel and economic empowerment, assistive technology delivery, and medical and physical rehabilitation for people with disabilities.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY13-15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	267	361	385	1,013
COUNTRY TOTAL	267	361	385	1,013

Dollars in thousands



During World War II, both the U.S. and Japanese forces left UXO on the Marshall Islands. In spite of massive clearance efforts in the 1950s, UXO contamination continues to affect some of the Marshall Islands' atolls.

From 2013 through 2015, the United States contributed more than \$1 million for CWD in the Marshall Islands.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- Golden West continued UXO clearance on Mili and Maleolap Atolls and upgraded the "island hopper kit," a set of equipment which is easily moved from one island to another, with HD R&D equipment support.

PALAU

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY09-15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	390	690	600	1,915
COUNTRY TOTAL	390	690	600	1,915

Dollars in thousands



Many of Palau's islands are contaminated with UXO remaining from World War II. The greatest concentration, a result of fighting between U.S. and Japanese forces in 1944, threatens the civilians residing on the island of Peleliu.

From 2009 December 2015, the United States contributed more than \$1.9 million for CWD in Palau.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- NPA worked with the government of Palau to develop national UXO standards, a national UXO strategy, and a national UXO action plan which the government plans to officially adopt in 2016. NPA also began work to build




JMU's CISR Director Ken Rutherford meets with mine and UXO survivors during the Regional Senior Managers' Course in ERW and Mine Action held in Vietnam in September–October 2015. The course, which consisted of two weeks of classroom work in Hanoi followed by a week of field work in central Vietnam, was funded by PM/WRA and facilitated by CISR. Photo courtesy of CISR.

the capacity of a survey and clearance team as part of the government of Palau's National Safety Office. This team will begin working on survey and clearance in Peleliu in 2016.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY11–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	560	473	600	2,600
DoD	35	429	306	1,095
COUNTRY TOTAL	595	902	906	3,695

Dollars in thousands

 The Solomon Islands faces serious impacts from World War II era UXO. From 2011 through 2015, the United States contributed more than \$3.6 million for CWD in Solomon Islands.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- Golden West continued training members of the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) to EOD Levels II and III to support public safety UXO clearance tasks. The RSIPF EOD team used their mobile cutting system

and detonation sites to destroy much of the UXO contaminating Hell's Point in Guadalcanal and other neighboring islands.

The Department of Defense funded the following:


- HD R&D provided new and existing technology to support mine action assistance in Solomon Islands. The program continued an evaluation of the Badger with Golden West on the island of Guadalcanal. The Badger is an armored excavator with a suite of attachments for removing thick, mature tropical vegetation and deeply buried UXO. It has provided access to EOD teams to locate and clear UXO at Hell's Point, which has long been a source of "fish bomb" material that endangers local populations and destroys fishing grounds. Badger has cleared 1.1 million square meters (275 acres) of extremely dense jungle vegetation in difficult terrain and found 6,200 pieces of UXO. Golden West also began evaluation of the Severe Terrain Support Vehicle.
- USPACOM sent military EOD teams for survey, marking, and mapping of UXO-contaminated areas; landmine and UXO clearance; quality assurance and control; and first-responder medical training for survivor assistance.

The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

VIETNAM

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY93–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	4,500	10,506	4,500	55,102
CDC	0	0	0	1,848
DoD	471	256	340	2,405
USAID	0	0	0	26,799
COUNTRY TOTAL	4,971	10,762	4,840	86,154

Dollars in thousands

 Thirty years of conflict from World War II through the Vietnam War left most of Vietnam contaminated with UXO. Much of this UXO is centralized along the former Demilitarized Zone, including Quang Tri, Quang Binh, Ha Tinh, and Quang Nam Provinces. Parts of southern Vietnam and the country's border with China also remain contaminated with landmines. The *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* reported 24 casualties in 2014, down from the 50 reported in 2013. In 2015 the Vietnam National Mine Action Center (VNMAC) further established itself as the government lead for issues related to UXO in Vietnam. VNMAC hosted the first-ever regional Senior Managers' Course in ERW and Mine Action in Southeast Asia with funding support from the Department of State in September–October 2015. U.S. capacity development support for VNMAC expanded in 2015 with specific assistance to establish an information management unit within VNMAC headquarters. Supporting VNMAC's development will ensure that Vietnam is properly equipped to deal with residual UXO threats.

From 1993 through 2015, the United States contributed more than \$86.1 million for CWD programs in Vietnam that cleared mines and UXO, provided mine risk education and survivor assistance, and supported national capacity development. In 2015, the United States celebrated the 20th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Catholic Relief Services provided support to survivors of mine and UXO accidents and/or their families in Quang Tri Province. Support is customized for each beneficiary and includes medical support, vocational training, and education.
- Golden West worked to enhance and develop the capacity of the Quang Binh and Ha Tinh provincial demining units so they are certified to IMAS and equipped to deal with UXO contamination in their respective provinces.
- MAG partnered with Japan in UXO survey and clearance in Quang Binh Province and provided the clearance

component for year two of a five-year comprehensive survey and clearance project aimed at making Quang Tri safe from known UXO hazards.

- NPA assisted VNMAC in building and developing an information management system for Vietnam through the establishment of an Information Management Unit, also providing necessary equipment, expertise, mentoring, and training; and provided the survey component for year two of a five-year comprehensive survey and clearance project aimed at making Quang Tri safe from known UXO hazards.
- PeaceTrees Vietnam fielded EOD response teams and clearance operations along the heavily contaminated Quang Tri border with Laos.
- Roots of Peace supported matching funds raised to support MAG clearance operations and local farmers in Quang Tri Province.
- The International Center-Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation helped develop the capacity of VNMAC and the executive office of the National Mine Action Program to plan, coordinate, and manage the program in Vietnam.

The Department of Defense funded the following:

- HD R&D partnered with MAG to continue an operational field evaluation of soil processing and vegetation cutting attachments, clearing 325,000 square meters (80 acres) of land. The vegetation cutters provide critical access in densely vegetated areas to manual clearance teams.
- HD R&D supported NPA, in partnership with Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund's Project RENEW, to evaluate an armored excavator in area preparation and clearance roles.
- USPACOM sent military personnel for survey, marking, and mapping of UXO-contaminated land, clearance of UXO, and medical training for survivor assistance. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

REGIONAL SUPPORT

From early 1942 until Victory over Japan Day in 1945, U.S. armed forces engaged in an "island hopping" strategy to roll back the Empire of Japan's territorial holdings in the Pacific Islands. This campaign unfortunately resulted in massive UXO contamination and abandoned munitions caches across the region. The Pacific Regional program was initiated in 2009 to address the legacy of World War II in the region.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- The Quick Reaction Force (QRF), operated by Golden West, traveled to Tuvalu and Kirabati following Cyclone Pam in March 2015 to assist the local population in reestablishing safety with regard to UXO in the community. In Tuvalu, the QRF conducted a nationwide survey



The Mini MineWolf opens access lanes for manual demining and assists with the technical survey of large areas of suspected minefields in Trad Province, Thailand.

Photo courtesy of HD R&D.

and found there was no longer a significant humanitarian impact from UXO, a major success for the country. Relationships built by the QRF encouraged PM/WRA to become more involved in the ongoing issues in Kiribati.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

From October 2014 through December 2015, the U.S. government contributed \$734,000 for CWD in other East Asia and Pacific countries. The Department of State did not fund activities in these countries, but the Department of Defense funded several initiatives.

- **Philippines:** USPACOM sent military EOD personnel to conduct survey, marking, and mapping of UXO-contaminated land; clearance of UXO; quality assurance and control; first-responder medical training; and program assessments. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.
- **Thailand:** HD R&D provided funds for new technology and continued technology operations. In partnership with

the Thailand Mine Action Center, HD R&D initiated an evaluation of the Remote Monitoring Station and continued evaluations of the Quadcopter remote monitoring system, Wolverine Vegetation Cutter, and the Mini MineWolf, an earth tilling system capable of clearing anti-personnel and anti-tank mines. The Mini MineWolf opens access lanes for manual deminers and conducts technical survey of large areas of suspected minefields. To date, Mini MineWolf cleared 230,000 square meters (57 acres) and encountered 640 mines and pieces of UXO.

USPACOM deployed military EOD personnel to Thailand to conduct infrastructure development at national mine action agencies; survey, marking, and mapping of UXO-contaminated land; clearance of UXO; quality assurance and control; first-responder medical training; and program assessments. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

U.S. PM/WRA Quick Reaction Force (QRF)

In March 2015, Cyclone Pam struck the South Pacific, uncovering deadly unexploded ordnance remaining from WWII. When the governments of Kiribati and Tuvalu requested assistance, the United States deployed the QRF to survey the extent of ordnance contamination and assist local authorities in an effort to save lives and prevent injuries by disposing of the ordnance.

It is precisely for emergencies such as this that PM/WRA established the QRF, a versatile team of more than 60 experts in the fields of EOD, UXO remediation, and PSSM. In 2013, Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, a U.S. based nonprofit organization, took over responsibility for administering the QRF. The range of expertise and experience inherent in the QRF served it well in Kiribati and Tuvalu, where it deployed throughout 2015 to remove hazardous UXO.

The Republic of Kiribati (formerly known as the Gilbert Islands) experienced extremely intense fighting during WWII, with UXO still presenting a modern-day hazard. The QRF deployed in May 2015 to conduct an assessment focused on the recovery and disposal of up to 800 Japanese 8-inch armor piercing high explosive projectiles known to be buried at Tamakin Point, Betio, South Tarawa. The QRF conducted a pre-deployment assessment in Kiribati, with disposal operations scheduled to commence in January 2016.

Following the Kiribati assessment, the QRF again deployed in July 2015 with a three-person team to conduct UXO recovery and disposal on Funafuti, Nukufetau, and Nanumea Atolls in Tuvalu. On Funafuti Atoll, the QRF recovered and disposed of forty-eight 60 mm mortars, eight hundred .50 cal rounds, and four 155 mm projectiles. A submerged seaplane was confirmed as a New Zealand Catalina PBY-5A, and found with eight hundred .50 cal rounds still onboard, which were later destroyed. A reported sea mine was determined to be a sunken buoy and ruled as no threat to local shipping. On Nukufetau Atoll, 2,000 small arms ammunition rounds were found and disposed of by open pit burn. On Nanumea Atoll, the QRF recovered two 155 mm projectiles and approximately 2,500 rounds of small arms ammunition. Additionally, a 500 lb. general purpose aerial bomb was identified and marked in the lagoon. In all, the QRF found and

destroyed six 155 mm projectiles, forty-eight 60 mm mortars, and 5,300 rounds of small arms ammunition in Tuvalu. Moreover, the QRF provided training to the local police force on how to conduct open pit burns in the event more small arms ammunition is located.

The QRF, and its predecessor the Quick Reaction Demining Force, have deployed to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, Iraq, Libya, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saint Kitts, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Uruguay, and Vietnam.



A QRF EOD specialist carries .50 caliber ammunition recovered from a sunken WWII seaplane. Removing such hazards increases safety for the local populace and aids in conservation efforts.

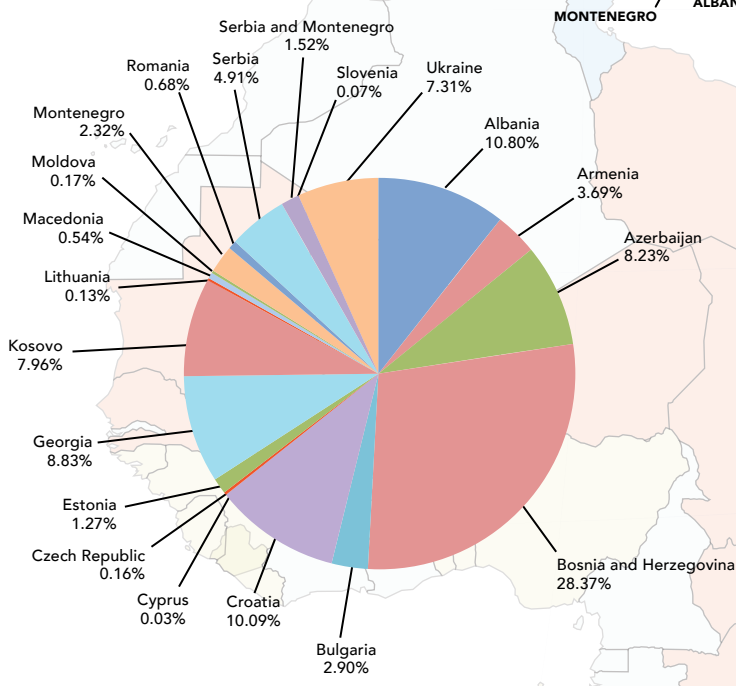
Photo courtesy of Golden West.

Europe

In 2015, top CWD priorities for Europe included preventing illicit transfers of SA/LW, reducing the likelihood of unplanned ammunition or weapons depot explosions, and continuing programs to remove landmines and UXO left from the Yugoslav Wars. The United States continued to support regional security through a large-scale ammunition demilitarization project in Ukraine, a stockpile reduction initiative in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and ongoing programs in Serbia and Albania. These programs help prevent the illicit use and trafficking of SA/LW in Eastern Europe and reduce the likelihood of ammunition depot explosions.

Since 1993, the United States has supported extensive efforts to rid Europe of the vestiges of past conflicts, providing more than \$370 million in CWD funding. Funding and clearance efforts by the United States have freed much of Southeast Europe from the impact of landmines and other dangerous UXO, and PSSM and demilitarization projects support both regional and civilian security.

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Total U.S. conventional weapons destruction funding in Europe from all U.S. agencies, 1993–2015: more than \$370 million

» Regional funding is not included in this pie chart. It is included in Global/Multi-country funding (see funding chart beginning on page 62).

Map Legend

- Received U.S. support in 2014–15
- Received U.S. support in the past
- Mine-impact free & received U.S. support in 2014–15
- Mine-impact free with past U.S. support
- None of the above



NPA clearance teams identify and mark UXO for destruction in Pissar-Gjirokastër, Korçë-Gjirokastër, and Sinanaj-Tepelenë, Albania.
Photo courtesy of ITF.

ALBANIA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY00–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	2,324	2,135	1,500	38,270
DoD	10	185	147	364
USAID	0	0	0	1,389
COUNTRY TOTAL	2,334	2,320	1,647	40,023

Dollars in thousands



Although declared mine free in 2009, Albania continues to face UXO contamination. After the fall of the communist dictatorship in 1991, Albania was left with immense stockpiles of obsolete and poorly maintained weapons and munitions. During civil unrest in the 1990s, many weapons and munitions depots were looted or burned. Significant amounts of ammunition were scattered, leaving large swaths of land that were dangerous, uninhabitable, and unfit for use. UXO at former military impact ranges and depot explosion sites, otherwise known as “hotspots,” pose the greatest threat. In 2008, an explosion at a demilitarization factory at Gerdec killed 26 people and injured more than 300, drawing the government’s attention to its problem of poorly stored, aging munitions.

From 2000 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$40 million in Albania for CWD efforts, including \$14.5 million in assistance for the cleanup at Gerdec.

From October 2014 to December 2015, the Department of State

supported the work of the following implementing partners:


- ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) reduced threats to civilian safety and economic livelihood posed by UXO through systematic clearance of contaminated hotspots in Pissar-Gjirokastër, Korçë-Gjirokastër, and Sinanaj-Tepelenë, while also supporting the development of the Albanian Mine and Munition Coordination Office.
- NSPA partnered with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to support an ongoing project to safely destroy remaining surplus and obsolete ammunition from communist-era stockpiles. Since its inception in 2011, this program demilitarized more than 90 million mines, mortars, and rounds of ammunition.

With funding from the Department of Defense, U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) and U.S. National Guard personnel from the state of New Jersey through the State Partnership Program provided a Basic Medical and Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC) train-the-trainer course to 15 Albanian hospital and EOD center medics, and conducted a follow-on EOD Level 1 train-the-trainer course with the Albanian EOD center. This event included ordnance identification, UXO disposal training, and instruction in UXO education and risk reduction. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

ARMENIA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY93–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	700	301	300	4,292
DOS Other	0	0	0	3,000
DoD	169	187	40	3,231
USAID	0	0	997	3,145
COUNTRY TOTAL	869	488	1,337	13,668

Dollars in thousands

 The 1988–1994 war between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh region left parts of Armenia heavily contaminated by landmines and UXO. A 2012 survey by FSD, in partnership with the Armenia Center for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (ACHDE), identified more than 37.4 million square meters (9,241 acres) of confirmed hazardous areas. Armenia has made significant gains in its demining program and manages clearance operations independently, due in part to previous U.S. training and capacity building programs. Therefore, 2015 is the final year of CWD funding for Armenia from the U.S. government.

From 1993 through 2015, the United States contributed more than \$13.6 million to Armenia with the aim of building capacity within the government to manage its residual UXO problem.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- ITF, in partnership with Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) and the Mine Detection Dog Center of Bosnia and Herzegovina, provided six highly trained mine detection dogs and accompanying trainers to the ACHDE to support building Armenia's national capacity to safely clear landmines.

With Department of Defense funding, USEUCOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct a site visit to the ACHDE. USEUCOM EOD personnel provided EOD training and deployed U.S. National Guard personnel from the state of



A HALO team clears a site in Davit Bek, Armenia, where a 13-year-old boy found two landmines.

Photo courtesy of Department of State.


Kansas through the State Partnership Program to conduct a train-the-trainer course in CASEVAC to 15 Armenian medics from the Armenian Peacekeeping Brigade and the ACHDE. This was a Phase III event with State Partnership Program National Guard personnel observing Armenians conduct the course. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund supported the work of Save the Children in its promotion of economic activities for persons with disabilities.

AZERBAIJAN

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY99–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	325	325	305	22,415
DOS Other	0	0	0	1,100
DoD	0	0	0	6,975
COUNTRY TOTAL	325	325	305	30,490

Dollars in thousands

 Most of Azerbaijan's landmine challenges stem from the ongoing conflict with Armenia over the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region. However, abandoned Soviet-era munitions dumps, firing ranges, and UXO also pose significant threats. A landmine impact survey completed in June 2003 indicated that most of the contamination was concentrated in war-torn districts along the ceasefire line and border with Armenia, especially in the Fizuli District. Subsequent clearance, surveys, and land release show Azerbaijan reduced its estimated contamination area to approximately 112 square kilometers (43 square miles). However, the mine and UXO problem remains severe in areas occupied by Armenian forces, including Nagorno-Karabakh and the Nakhchivan regions.

From 1999 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$30.4 million in CWD programs in Azerbaijan aimed at mine and UXO clearance, training, equipment procurement, and expanding humanitarian demining teams, including mine detection dog teams. These funds were primarily directed through NSPA to the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action and significantly reduced the area of contamination, restoring access to land and infrastructure for the community.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- NSPA continued Phase II of a three-phase clearance project across 64 million square meters (25 square miles) of the former Soviet military testing facility and training field in the Jeyranchel area along Azerbaijan's border with Georgia.

Forming a Lasting Bond

When heavy rains flooded Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2014, concerns about unearthed mines led MLI to deploy a mine detection dog team: Betsy, an 8-year-old German shepherd, and her trainer, Alden. Together they were able to navigate through the debris and quickly search the suspected hazardous areas, protecting the local population from potential landmine accidents. Their success earned them the title of MLI's 2014 Mine Detection Dog Team of the Year.

Over the past seven years, Betsy and Alden have searched approximately 416,826 square meters (103 acres) of mine-contaminated land in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A trained mine detection dog and its handler can search an area up to 30 times faster than a human demining technician, without compromising accuracy. Betsy and Alden's work has saved lives and prevented injuries from landmines and UXO.

When Betsy retires, Alden plans to adopt her. Though they may not be working together in the field, their hard



Alden and Betsy have searched 416,826 square meters (103 acres) of mine-contaminated land in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Photo courtesy of MLI.

work will continue to have an impact on communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina by giving them a safe place to live and work.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY96–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	4,445	4,400	3,600	75,757
DOS Other	0	0	0	1,000
CDC	0	0	0	3,210
DoD	241	156	0	4,660
USAID	0	0	0	20,500
COUNTRY TOTAL	4,686	4,556	3,600	105,127

Dollars in thousands



The breakup of Yugoslavia and subsequent regional conflicts left Bosnia and Herzegovina heavily contaminated with landmines and UXO. It also left the country with substantial stockpiles of conventional arms and munitions from the former Yugoslav National Army in excess of its current national security needs. Most minefields remain in the area of separation between Bosnia and Herzegovina's two political entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska, and around strategic facilities, such as ammunition or weapons depots. As of December 2015, there were reportedly 1,100 square kilometers (424 square miles) of mine-contaminated land, consisting of 9,185 separate minefields. Bosnia and Herzegovina also had approximately 14,000 tons of excess arms and ammunition, although this number has not been verified. Due to poorly maintained stockpiles of aging and unstable munitions, two unplanned explosions have occurred at munitions depots since 1987.

From 1996 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$105.1 million in Bosnia and Herzegovina for CWD programs, including landmine clearance, mine risk education, survivor assistance, munitions stockpile destruction, and PSSM initiatives.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- ITF, in close coordination with the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center, selected the highest priority tasks and issued competitive tenders for small-scale survey and clearance operations.
- MLI continued its Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS) and the Mine Detection Dog Partnership Program, which enhance indigenous demining capacity, provide mine risk education to various ethnic groups, and assist landmine survivors in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Janus Global continued to support the Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Defense in destroying approximately 14,000 tons of excess, unsafe arms and ammunition, a project run in close coordination with the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

With Department of Defense funding, USEUCOM, in conjunction with forces from the Navy Special Warfare Unit-2,




Mine detection dog and handler in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As of December 2015, Bosnia and Herzegovina had some 9,185 separate minefields.
Photo courtesy of MLI.

conducted an EOD Level 1 event including ordnance identification, UXO disposal training, instruction in UXO education, and risk reduction. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

BULGARIA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY01–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	2,250	0	250	10,729
DoD	0	31	0	31
COUNTRY TOTAL	2,250	31	250	10,760

Dollars in thousands

 Bulgaria declared itself mine free in 1999 when the last minefields along its border with Greece were cleared. However, its massive Cold War-era stockpiles of conventional arms and munitions pose serious humanitarian, security, and financial challenges. CWD assistance in the past focused on reducing the Ministry of Defense's stockpile of conventional arms and munitions, as well as remediating the blast site at the Chelopechene munitions depot in eastern Bulgaria, which exploded in 2008. With U.S. government support, UXO clearance efforts at this site were completed in July 2012. CWD assistance to Bulgaria now focuses on PSSM.


From 2001 through 2015, the United States provided more than \$10.7 million for CWD in Bulgaria.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State continued to support NSPA in assisting Bulgaria to reduce its stockpiles of cluster munitions. Due to technical delays, this project remained on hold during the duration of the reporting period.

CROATIA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY99–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	999	900	850	36,688
DoD	713	0	0	713
COUNTRY TOTAL	1,712	900	850	37,401

Dollars in thousands

 Like other countries in the Balkans, Croatia was left with extensive landmine and UXO contamination from the Yugoslav Wars, which occurred between 1992 and 1995. Despite a robust commercial demining sector with many companies competing for demining tasks, Croatia is still affected by mines and UXO. The country also has a research and development sector for demining-related technologies, and the Croatian government funds more than 90% of demining tasks performed on its territory. Croatia maintains a sizeable



A sign marks a minefield in Croatia.
Photo courtesy of the Croatian Mine Action Center.

stockpile of conventional arms and munitions inherited from the Yugoslav national military, many of which are beyond their shelf life, exceed national defense requirements, and are in need of demilitarization.

From 1999 through 2015, the United States provided more than \$37.4 million for CWD in Croatia.


From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- ITF worked closely with the Croatian Ministry of Defense to identify and reduce stockpiles of excess, aging, and potentially unstable conventional ammunition. It also supported a small landmine clearance project with the Croatian Mine Action Center.

GEORGIA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY98–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	1,500	500	500	28,605
DOS Other	0	0	0	2,644
DoD	0	167	209	1,490
COUNTRY TOTAL	1,500	667	709	32,739

Dollars in thousands

 In addition to stockpiles of old and deteriorating Soviet munitions, conflict in the South Ossetia (1988–1992) and Abkhazia (1992–1993) regions of Georgia left landmine and UXO contamination along the boundary lines between these regions, and around former Soviet Union military bases in Georgia. A week of fighting in 2008 between Georgian and Russian forces in South Ossetia contaminated 20 square kilometers (7.7 square miles) of land with cluster munitions between the cities of Gori and Tskhinvali. In January 2010, NPA completed a general mine action assessment identifying eight suspected hazardous areas and seven confirmed hazardous areas in 13 districts. In November 2011, all 336 known minefields in the Abkhazia region were declared to be mine free. The Department of State concluded CWD assistance to Georgia in 2015. The final year of funding focused on

improving Georgian capacity to manage CWD-related issues in order to bring contamination and stockpile amounts to levels the Georgian government can manage. Georgia's goal is to clear all residual UXO contamination independently.

From 1998 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$32.7 million in CWD programs in Georgia aimed at training, clearance, and safe disposal of mines and UXO, as well as destruction of excess and aging conventional weapons and munitions.

From October 2014 to December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:


- HALO completed UXO survey and clearance of the former Soviet training range at Udabno. It also conducted clearance on the Chognari minefield, a former military base, with support from the government of Japan.
- A multi-donor, joint OSCE/UN demilitarization project in Georgia disposed of over 344 tons of conventional ammunition, including 1,085 aerial cluster bombs. The ammunition was safely transported from its storage site in Vartzikhe, and successfully destroyed at the Vaziani firing range in eastern Georgia.

With Department of Defense funding, USEUCOM deployed military EOD personnel to follow up on an EOD Level I course with the Georgian Engineer Battalion consisting of ordnance identification and UXO disposal training, which included instruction in UXO education and risk reduction. USEUCOM also deployed U.S. National Guard personnel from the state of Maryland through the State Partnership Program to conduct a train-the-trainer course in CASEVAC to 10 Estonian Rescue Board EOD Center personnel. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

SERBIA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY07–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	2,000	900	1,500	18,185
DoD	0	0	3	3
COUNTRY TOTAL	2,000	900	1,503	18,188

Dollars in thousands

 Serbia's landmine and UXO contamination stems from the Yugoslav Wars in the 1990s, and from NATO airstrikes targeting military sites during the 1999 Kosovo conflict. Beyond UXO, landmine contamination persists along Serbia's shared borders with Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo. While recent clearance efforts reduced contamination in these areas, several impacted locales have not yet been cleared. Serbia also faces additional risks stemming from a large stockpile of aging munitions inherited from the former Yugoslav National Army. A massive explosion on October 19, 2006 at a munitions depot near the town of Paracin caused extensive damage and highlighted the danger posed by these stockpiles.

From 2007 through 2015, the United States invested over \$18.1 million in CWD efforts in Serbia supporting SA/LW destruction programs and addressing mine and UXO contamination.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- ITF continued clearance of high-priority sites determined by the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade and the Serbian Mine Action Center. In coordination with NPA, ITF also conducted mine risk education for migrants moving through Serbia, as it was one of the primary transit countries for migrants fleeing conflicts in the Middle East and South Asia for safe haven in Germany and other European Union countries.
- NSPA conducted site surveys and completed the initial stages of a project to destroy excess stockpiles of outdated and at-risk conventional munitions at the Kragujevac facility.


With Department of Defense funding, USEUCOM conducted a requested site visit to Serbia to plan for EOD training

for a Serbian EOD platoon. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

UKRAINE

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY04–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	2,000	7,095	1,440	25,567
DoD	0	0	303	480
USAID	0	0	1,031	1,031
COUNTRY TOTAL	2,000	7,095	2,774	27,078

Dollars in thousands

 Ukraine continues to maintain large quantities of excess and aging conventional arms and munitions remaining after the Soviet forces' withdrawal. In 2005, NSPA estimated that Ukraine held as many as 7 million SA/LW and stored as much as 2 million tons of ammunition in more than 80 depots. These excess, aging, and potentially unstable munitions represent a security threat to the country and the region. In October 2015, a depot explosion in Svatove, Luhansk killed two people and injured 16. In addition, the recent conflict in eastern Ukraine has resulted in extensive landmine and UXO



Ammunition demilitarized through the NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund awaits pickup by the Ukraine Ministry of Defense from the Hrechany demilitarization site for recycling.

Photo courtesy of Department of State.

contamination in provinces along the Russian border. These explosive hazards represent a threat to combatants and civilians alike. At least 300 civilian casualties from mines or UXO have occurred since the conflict started in 2014.

From 2004 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$27 million for SA/LW, survivor assistance, and PSSM initiatives in Ukraine.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- **NSPA** continued to implement the NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund, the largest conventional munitions stockpile reduction project in history. The United States is the lead nation in this effort, and the goal of the current phase of the project is to destroy a total of 76,000 tons of conventional ammunition, including 3 million anti-personnel landmines, and reduce excess SA/LW stockpiles by 366,000 weapons. This project serves to lower the risk of unplanned depot explosions, reduce the security threat posed by excess SA/LW and ammunition, and strengthen security cooperation among NATO allies on nonproliferation issues.

With Department of Defense funding, USEUCOM visited Ukrainian State Emergency Service representatives to identify EOD training and equipment opportunities and to vet proposed training site locations. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund provided assistance to United Cerebral Palsy Wheels for Humanity to support training for rehabilitation service personnel and economic empowerment, assistive technology delivery, and medical and physical rehabilitation for people with disabilities.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

From October 2014 through December 2015, the U.S. government contributed \$752,000 for CWD in other European countries. The Department of State did not fund activities in these countries, but the Department of Defense, with funding from the OHDACA appropriation for humanitarian mine action activities, supplies, travel, equipment, and services, supported the following:

- **Cyprus:** USEUCOM and experts from the Defense Ammunition Center conducted two ammunition security and explosives safety site planning technical assistance events. This training assisted the Cypriots in improving site safety. USEUCOM also conducted a follow-on advanced disposal destruction techniques course with the Cypriot National Guard. This event also served as a site visit to provide a full EOD Level 1 course.

- **Estonia:** USEUCOM, with U.S. National Guard personnel from the state of Maryland through the State Partnership Program conducted a CASEVAC train-the-trainer course for 10 Estonian Rescue Board EOD Center personnel. USEUCOM also trained Estonian personnel on the use of media equipment and procedures to create, edit, and publish custom media that spreads awareness of the dangers of UXO.
- **Kosovo:** USEUCOM conducted EOD training with 20 Kosovo Security Forces EOD personnel, an initial engagement that USEUCOM humanitarian mine action intends to continue on a semi-annual basis.
- **Moldova:** USEUCOM and experts from the Defense Ammunition Center conducted a site assessment of Moldovan stockpiles to provide requested training. They conducted a follow-on EOD Level 1 course with the Moldovan Engineer Battalion. The course covered ordnance identification, UXO disposal training, and instruction in UXO education and risk reduction. In addition, USEUCOM, with U.S. National Guard personnel from the state of North Carolina through the State Partnership Program conducted a CASEVAC train-the-trainer course for 20 Moldovan Medical personnel.
- **Montenegro:** USEUCOM conducted an Underwater Technical Survey course with the Montenegrin Naval Hydrographic Institute and Naval EOD forces.



Moldovan engineers train on the proper techniques to conduct reconnaissance of unexploded ordnance. USEUCOM, with U.S. National Guard personnel from the state of North Carolina through the State Partnership Program, provided training to the Moldovan Engineer Battalion. Photo courtesy of USEUCOM.

Senior Managers' Course in ERW and Mine Action

The Senior Managers' Courses (SMC) organized by the Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR) at James Madison University (JMU) bring together senior-level managers from mine action organizations for training in organizational management skills. During the course, which is sponsored by PM/WRA, participants refine their program management and strategic planning skills, share expertise and exchange best practices in CWD, and develop a professional network for collaboration with colleagues from other countries, international experts, JMU faculty, CISR staff, and PM/WRA personnel.

CISR hosted nine SMCs at the JMU campus in Harrisonburg, Virginia before launching its first regional SMC in Dushanbe, Tajikistan in 2014. In 2015, CISR hosted the largest SMC to date: a Southeast Asia Regional SMC in Vietnam for 30 participants from Cambodia, Laos, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam, representing 21 different mine action and CWD governmental and nongovernmental organizations. CISR worked closely with the International Center-Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation in Hanoi and the Association for Empowerment of Persons with

Disabilities (AEPD) in Quang Binh to implement the course, which addressed general CWD best practices and the specific needs of the Southeast Asia region. The course included two weeks of classroom instruction in Hanoi and one week of field visits in two provinces in central Vietnam.

CISR staff led the instruction in conjunction with JMU College of Business faculty, PM/WRA staff, and guest lecturers. Representatives from the Vietnam National Mine Action Center, various local nongovernmental organizations, and the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) contributed field-based expertise and program implementation experience on the management of residual UXO, promoting partnerships, and national capacity building. Participants visited a MAG clearance site, AEPD's survivor assistance program in Quang Binh and, with the support of the Legacy of War Coordination Center and its partner organizations, the survey, clearance, and post-clearance worksites in Quang Tri. CISR also hosted a global SMC on the JMU campus in Spring 2016. The next regional SMC will be in Croatia in Spring 2017.



The 2015 Regional Senior Managers' Course visits a post-clearance development site in Quang Tri Province. The course was held in Vietnam and facilitated by CISR.
Photo courtesy of CISR.

<http://jmu.edu/CISR>

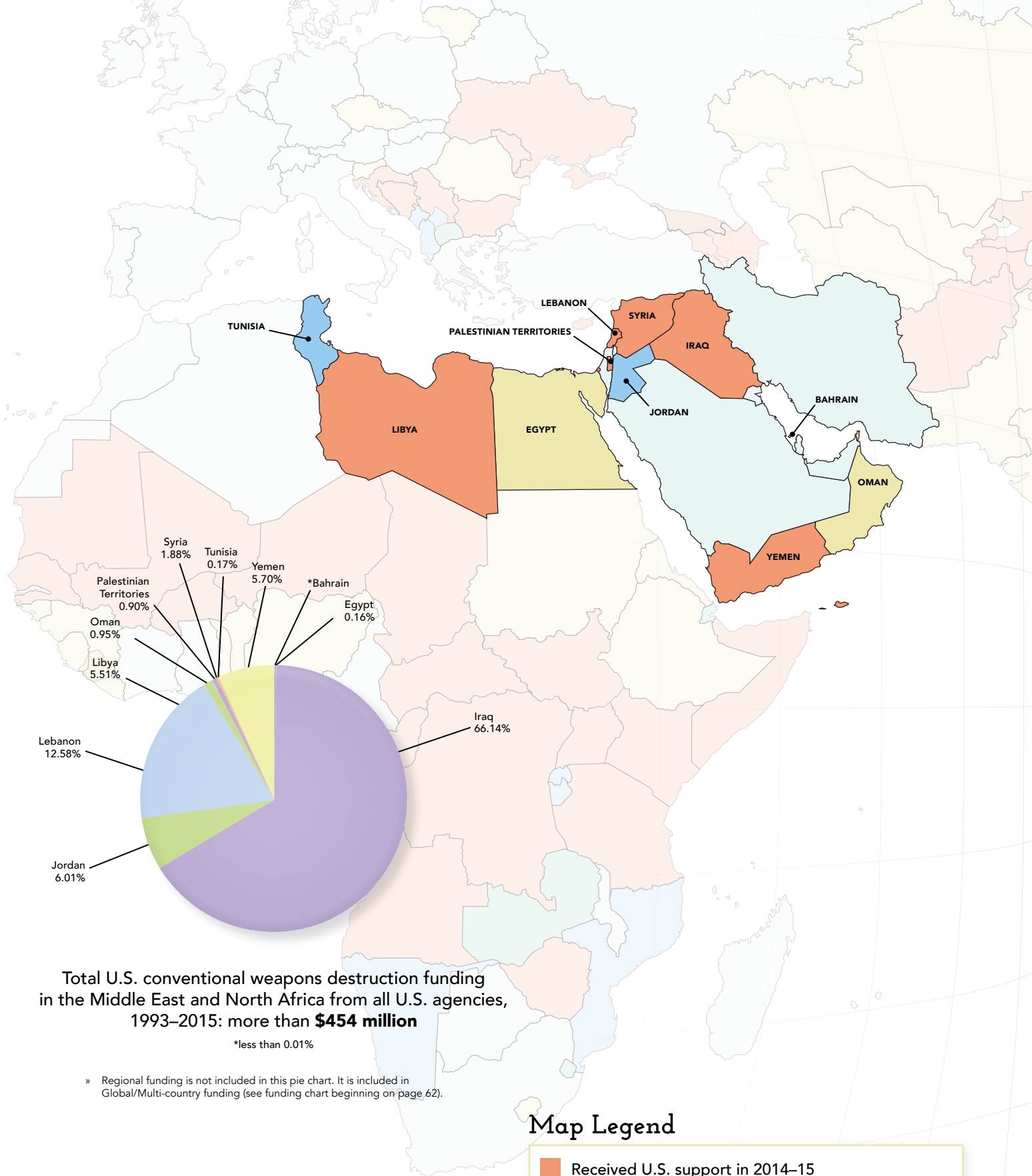
Middle East and North Africa

Decades of conflict and regional instability in the Middle East and North Africa have driven the CWD priorities of countries in the region. The presence of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) dramatically changed the CWD landscape in Iraq and Syria resulting in massive UXO contamination and displacing several million people—both IDPs and refugees who fled to neighboring countries. Libya continues to experience violence related to the illicit flow and use of SA/LW. In Yemen, fighting in the current conflict has contaminated previously cleared areas with UXO, undoing some of the progress achieved in 2013.

Despite these setbacks, many countries continue to implement successful U.S.-funded CWD projects. The Lebanon Mine Action Center (LMAC) is positioning itself to become a regional center of excellence. The Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC), with the support of a technical advisor, successfully drafted the first iteration of a national strategy, a critical initial step to address the persistent threats posed by landmines and UXO throughout the country. The Iraqi Kurdistan Mine Action Center (IKMAA) and the Baghdad-based Directorate of Mine Action (DMA) signed a successful memorandum of understanding to allow positive information sharing, resulting in more efficient survey and clearance throughout the country. These successes show that despite uncertainty and ongoing conflicts, CWD projects can play a fundamental role in stabilization and conflict resolution.

The United States' CWD efforts focus on survey and clearance projects to enable the safe return of IDPs and refugees to their homes, as well as developing strong and capable local humanitarian mine action capacities. Programs also include life-saving mine risk education targeted at refugees and IDPs escaping conflicts, survivor assistance projects for rehabilitation, and vocational training to help landmine survivors return to work. All these efforts improve economic stability. Since 1993, the United States has contributed more than \$454 million in CWD funding to help build regional stability in the Middle East and North Africa.

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NPA conducts risk education for IDPs in Iraq. Risk education is critical for people returning to their homes who are unfamiliar with the UXO threat. Photo courtesy of NPA.

IRAQ

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY03–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	23,805	23,177	18,000	194,331
DOS Other	0	0	0	992
CDC	0	0	0	450
DoD	160	573	0	104,970
COUNTRY TOTAL	23,965	23,750	18,000	300,743

Dollars in thousands

 Iraq is contaminated by an estimated 10 to 15 million landmines and UXO from conflicts dating back to the 1940s. Numerous large barrier minefields and UXO remain along the Iran/Iraq border as a result of the 1980s conflict between the two nations. The wars from 1990 to 1991 and the conflict that began in 2003 scattered significant amounts of UXO throughout the country, with most contamination concentrated in the south. More recently, the activities of ISIL in Iraq have dramatically altered the CWD landscape. The extent of the contamination is unclear, as security and access concerns limit survey and clearance activities. Also, as civilians flee large cities, they often enter areas where UXO hazards and level of contamination are unknown, significantly increasing the risk of casualties.

From 2003 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$300.7 million in Iraq for the clearance and disposal

of landmines, UXO, and excess conventional weapons and munitions.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- DDG conducted survey and clearance operations in southern Iraq, assisted in developing the program capacity of the Regional Mine Action Center-South (RMAC-S) in coordination with the Directorate of Mine Action (DMA), and delivered risk education reaching 120,000 beneficiaries in northern Iraq.
- FSD deployed survey and clearance teams to increase civilian security for returning IDPs.
- GICHD facilitated a three-day country planning workshop for key mine action stakeholders to assess future options and opportunities for advancing the management of CWD activities in Iraq.
- Information Management & Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) advisors provided operational management, strategic planning, survivor assistance support, and technical expertise. In September 2015, DMA, IKMAA, and iMMAP signed a memorandum of understanding allowing iMMAP to establish a joint DMA and IKMAA information management database to track humanitarian mine action in areas liberated from ISIL, and facilitate the flow

of data among various mine action nongovernmental organizations assisting in reconstruction efforts.

- MAG conducted survey, clearance, and spot tasks to safely remove and destroy landmines and UXO from northern and central Iraq, with plans to begin clearing newly liberated areas for the safe return of IDPs such as the Yazidi population.
- MLI provided advanced training to 12 mine detection dog teams working with a local Iraqi demining organization. Furthermore, MLI continued the CHAMPS program in southern Iraq, which linked three American schools to three Iraqi schools to promote mine risk education and provide medical assistance to young survivors.
- NPA provided technical advisors to RMAC-S to assist in its role as a regulatory body to coordinate and monitor mine action activities. The project enabled RMAC-S to implement surveys designed to provide a more accurate picture of the mine and UXO situation in southern Iraq.
- SoS implemented risk education using soccer to teach children about the risks of landmines and UXO. SoS also incorporated trauma training for youth affected by ISIL-related violence, and pursued local league and tournament sponsorships, targeting young Iraqi males at risk of joining extremist groups.

The Department of Defense HD R&D Program, in partnership with MAG, continued to evaluate the Rebel Crusher contaminated soil processing plant, several excavator-sifting attachments, a stand-alone orbital sifter, and a commercial front-loader attachment. The technology is completing complicated, low density mine clearance tasks around villages and agricultural areas in northern Iraq that have been mine-affected for more than 20 years. To date, the equipment has sifted 225,000 cubic meters (294,288 cubic yards) of contaminated soil and uncovered or destroyed 2,128 mines and pieces of UXO.

JORDAN

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY96–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	1,200	0	500	21,636
DOS Other	0	0	0	300
CDC	0	0	0	2,968
DoD	0	0	0	2,418
COUNTRY TOTAL	1,200	0	500	27,322

Dollars in thousands



Contamination by landmines and UXO in Jordan stems from the 1948 partition of Palestine, the 1967–1969 Arab-Israeli conflict, the 1970 civil war, and the 1975 conflict with Syria. Although in April 2012 Jordan declared itself “free from the threat of all known minefields,” some residual minefields exist in three main areas: the northern

border with Syria, the Jordan River valley, and the Wadi Arab region in the south.

From 1996 through 2015, the United States contributed more than \$27.3 million in assistance to clear landmines and UXO, deliver risk education, and provide survivor assistance.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- Polus Center for Social and Economic Development began a survivor assistance project in October 2015 to provide rehabilitation, vocational training, and prosthetics to survivors of landmine and UXO accidents and deliver mine risk education to Jordanians and Syrians within the country’s borders.

LEBANON

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY98–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	3,000	2,500	2,000	36,175
DOS Other	0	0	0	2,000
DoD	80	50	44	9,194
USAID	0	0	0	9,850
COUNTRY TOTAL	3,080	2,550	2,044	57,219

Dollars in thousands



Lebanon remains contaminated with various types of UXO from the 1975 to 1991 civil war, as well as the Israeli-Hezbollah conflict of 2006. According to the LMAC annual report, by the end of 2014, more than 62 million square meters (15,320 acres) of contaminated areas remained. Since 1975, landmines and UXO have killed an estimated 900 people and injured thousands more, and the threat of UXO, especially in southern Lebanon, continues to hamper development. Given Lebanon’s position in the region and overall strength of LMAC, the country serves as a critical hub for CWD capacity.

From 1998 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$57.2 million in CWD for Lebanon, including \$10 million in emergency assistance provided in response to the 2006 Israeli-Hezbollah conflict.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- DCA created multi-task teams and risk education teams to support clearance of legacy minefields and UXO contamination.
- Handicap International conducted mine and UXO clearance operations in northern Lebanon communities.
- MAG conducted battle area and mine clearance activities with the aim of supporting socioeconomic development in southern and central Lebanon.
- NPA conducted battle area clearance in central Lebanon.
- MLI provided LMAC with five dogs to support the Mine



A female deminer works in Lebanon, where landmines and UXO killed an estimated 900 people and injured thousands more since 1975. Photo courtesy of MAG.

Detection Dog Partnership Program while continuing its survivor assistance programs.


- ITF conducted clearance operations in southern Lebanon with a matching grant from Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
- GICHD's Arabic Outreach Program, which was partially supported by the United States, resulted in a workshop to improve knowledge, exchange experiences, and promote best mine action practices throughout the Arabic-speaking world. Two LMAC participants were sent to the program for advanced training.

The Department of Defense HD R&D Program continued to support mine action assistance and technology in Lebanon. MAG evaluated several soil excavation, sifting, and grinding attachments on their own armored excavators. In addition, the Terrapin small excavator is speeding manual clearance by cutting and removing thick vegetation and excavating rocky areas to expose ordnance. Together the technologies have cleared 120,000 square meters (30 acres) and found 4,393 mines and UXO.

LIBYA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY11-15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	0	1,000	1,500	5,500
DOS Other	1,775	0	0	19,575
COUNTRY TOTAL	1,775	1,000	1,500	25,075

Dollars in thousands

 Stockpiles of Qadhafi-era arms and munitions proliferated in Libya and the region during the 2011 revolution. In mid 2014, fierce fighting between Libyan militias and rival governing factions caused further landmine and UXO contamination. The U.S. government is working with allies, international organizations, and implementing partners to better coordinate activities that counter the spread of weapons throughout the region and mitigate the threats to civilians

posed by UXO. The United States works through ITF to build the capacity of the Libyan Mine Action Center (LibMAC) and to assist communities as they become accessible.

From 2011 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$25 million working with partners and allies to coordinate a CWD response with a focus on MANPADS destruction and UXO removal. However, ongoing conflict and instability inhibited implementers' access to certain communities.


From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- ITF helped the LibMAC develop standard operating procedures and national standards while building explosive risk education capacity.

SYRIA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY13-15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	550	0	8,000	8,550
COUNTRY TOTAL	550	0	8,000	8,550

Dollars in thousands


 The Syrian civil war, which began in 2011, and the rise of ISIL resulted in massive contamination of UXO in Syria. According to the United Nations, an estimated 6.6 million Syrians are internally displaced, and almost 5 million have fled Syria into bordering countries.

In 2013, the United States provided \$550,000 for mine risk education. In 2015, the United States allocated \$8 million for a range of humanitarian mine action activities. In late 2015 MAG began mobilizing for program implementation, but further activity was put on hold due to ongoing security concerns.

YEMEN

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY97-15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	2,000	700	2,000	21,055
DoD	0	0	0	4,846
COUNTRY TOTAL	2,000	700	2,000	25,901

Dollars in thousands

 Over the past 50 years, Yemen has been plagued with a number of conflicts (1962-1969; 1970-1983; and 1994) that have resulted in a significant and deadly legacy of landmines and UXO. Prior to the 1990 unification of North and South Yemen, landmines were laid which still remain. Armed conflict between al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and government troops began in 2009 and escalated during 2011. AQAP left behind IEDs interspersed with older landmines and UXO when it withdrew from areas under its control in southern Yemen in 2012. Successful landmine survey and clearance efforts achieved after 2012 were hampered due to intensified fighting between the Houthi Supreme Revolutionary Council and the government starting in September 2014. As a result of the continued fighting, the extent and impact caused by

Teaching Youth about Risks

From a young age, 24-year-old Sonya has loved playing soccer, so when she had the chance to become a coach with Spirit of Soccer (SoS) in Iraq, she jumped at the opportunity. As a coach for SoS, Sonya teaches soccer to children while educating them about how to recognize and avoid landmines and UXO.

SoS has reached more than 100,000 children in Iraq, with programs in Baghdad, Basra, and Kirkuk. Through dribbling and passing drills, physical training, games, and tournaments, boys and girls learn new skills as well as life-saving information on what to do if they find a mine or dangerous pieces of UXO in their neighborhood, schoolyard, or play areas. In one SoS exercise, a coach asks a child to outrun a kicked soccer ball. No matter how fast the child runs, he or she cannot run faster than the ball. This exercise illustrates that it is impossible to outrun the blast of a mine. In classroom sessions, coaches encourage good sportsmanship, tolerance, and non-violent conflict resolution. The sessions provide invaluable lessons to help children play outdoors safely. Additionally, the involvement in sports gives children an outlet for coping with the stresses of daily life in a conflict zone. Expanding on these techniques, SoS incorporated trauma training for youth affected by ISIL-related violence, and pursued local league and tournament

sponsorships in order to target young Iraqi males at risk of joining extremist groups.

Sonya believes programs like SoS are needed in Iraq because mines and UXO left behind by ISIL pose a significant risk to children and adults throughout the country. Through risk education, children and coaches are exposed to lifesaving information. The information reaches more and more beneficiaries as students spread the messages outside the program.



Coaches trained by SoS teach Iraqi youth about the risks of landmines and UXO in their communities.
Photo courtesy of SoS.

contamination from landmines and UXO has increased many fold. Due to the ongoing conflict, many projects were not implemented by the end of the reporting period.

From 1997 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$25.9 million in CWD programs in Yemen.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) international technical experts deployed in November 2015 to support YEMAC in developing its national strategy, prioritizing survey and clearance efforts, as well as developing emergency phase clearance plans as UXO are found and reported by citizens. UNDP also focused on the development of Yemen's local humanitarian mine action capacity to prioritize survey and clearance efforts independently to release areas for productive civilian use, teach citizens about the harmful effects of these remaining hazards through risk education, and assist in reintegration efforts for landmine survivors.

- MLI conducted the CHAMPS and Mine Victims' Assistance program in partnership with the Yemeni Association of Landmine Survivors and YEMAC to provide risk education, medical assistance, and rehabilitative care to landmine survivors.

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY11-15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	917	1,180	1,000	4,088
DoD	0	0	20	20
COUNTRY TOTAL	917	1,180	1,020	4,108

Dollars in thousands

Landmines and UXO contaminate the West Bank after decades of conflict beginning in 1948. The exact amount of contamination is unknown, but a 2012 survey of the West Bank identified 90 minefields. The Jordanian military laid 13 of these fields from 1948 to 1967, and the Israeli military laid 77 more following the 1967 war. Today, the Israel Defense Force (IDF) conducts training exercises in parts of the West Bank resulting in additional UXO contamination, often discovered by the local



A Palestinian boy rides his bike past a minefield in the West Bank. Following years of negotiations, clearance activities began in April 2014, marking the first humanitarian clearance of landmine contamination in the West Bank in nearly 50 years.

Photo courtesy of HALO.

population while herding and farming. Following years of negotiations, clearance activities started in April 2014. This milestone marks the beginning of the first humanitarian mine action program to clear UXO and landmines in the West Bank in nearly 50 years.

From 2011 through 2015, the United States provided more than \$4.1 million in CWD funding for survey and clearance operations. From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the following implementing partner:

- HALO completed clearance at the a-Nabi Elyas and Husan minefields and liaised with the Israeli National Mine Action Authority, IDF, and the Palestine Mine Action Center to approve more minefields to be cleared. UXO survey will also be conducted in Hebron and Jordan Valley firing ranges.

The Department of Defense HD R&D Program provided funds for new technology to support HALO's survey activities. HALO is currently evaluating the Target Reacquisition and Positioning System, a low-cost differential global positioning system, to provide accurate mapping of hazardous areas in the West Bank.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

From October 2014 through December 2015 the United States contributed \$536,000 for CWD in **Tunisia**. With funding from the Department of Defense, USAFRICOM began development of a dedicated EOD training site during meetings between U.S. and U.K. counterparts and the commander of the Tunisian Army 61st Engineer School. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center

The Department of Defense (DoD) Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC), located at Fort Lee, Virginia, USA is the Humanitarian Mine Action Center of Excellence for the U.S. government DoD humanitarian mine action program.

The Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) is the DoD lead for the execution of security cooperation programs. DSCA implements a diverse portfolio of security cooperation and building partner capacity programs, including foreign military sales, foreign military financing, international military education and training, end use monitoring, and humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, and mine action. The agency's Directorate of Business Operations, Office of Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Relief, and Mine Action supervises HDTC and funds HDTC manpower and equipment.

HDTC trains and prepares U.S. military forces, U.S. government stakeholders, and international partners to build partner nation capacity in UXO disposal and PSSM, using "train the trainer" instructional methods. The center also performs humanitarian mine action program management functions, including validating combatant command mine action project plans and budgets. In addition, the center monitors and evaluates global OHDACA appropriation humanitarian mine

action activities. The OHDACA appropriation is the funding vehicle for DoD humanitarian mine action activities.

HDTC courses, in the context of UXO disposal, include landmine clearance, battle area clearance, and PSSM of conventional stockpiled munitions. Training is conducted in accordance with U.S. law and policy, International Mine Action Standards, and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines. HDTC and international partners are developing the humanitarian underwater unexploded ordnance disposal course for implementation in fiscal year 2017.

The HDTC humanitarian mine action curricula and training in disposal of UXO and physical security of stockpiled conventional munitions is certified to conform to International Organization of Standardization (ISO) 9001:2008. ISO 9001:2008 is a quality management system designed to help organizations ensure they meet the needs of customers and other stakeholders while meeting statutory and regulatory requirements.

HDTC graduates have deployed to 49 countries in support of USAFRICOM, USCENTCOM, USEUCOM, USPACOM, and USSOUTHCOM humanitarian mine action programs.



HDTC's Mobile Training Team in Rota, Spain. HDTC trains and prepares U.S. military forces, U.S. government stakeholders, and international partners to build partner nation capacity in UXO disposal and PSSM.
Photo courtesy of HDTC.

<http://www.lee.army.mil/hdtc/>







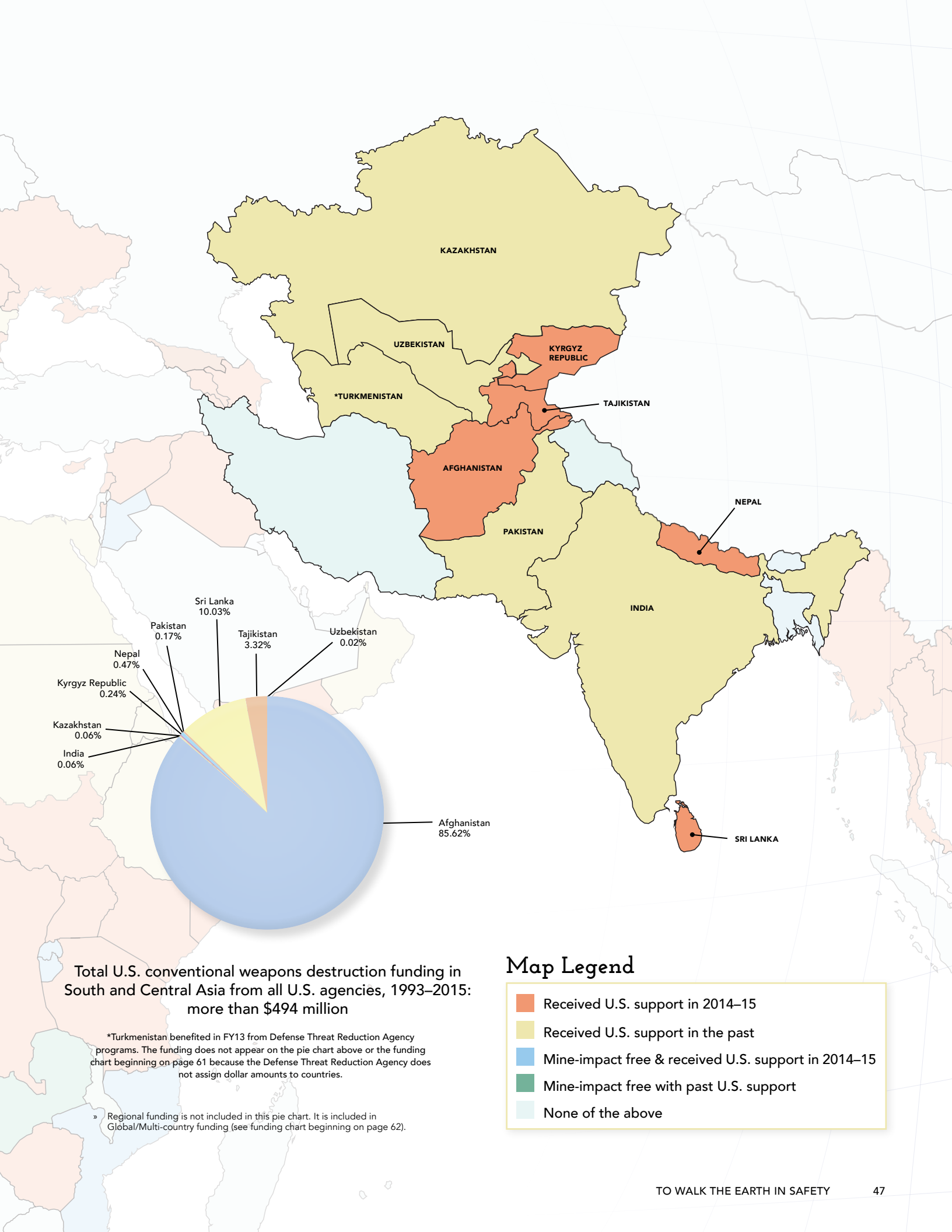
South and Central Asia

The United States remains committed to implementing CWD programs and fostering relationships in South and Central Asia, with the goal of strengthening economic ties and securing a reliable energy future. Though volatility in Afghanistan creates difficulties, partnership between the United States and South and Central Asian countries is critical for regional and global security.

Progress is being made in Tajikistan, where the national mine action center is working to meet its Ottawa Convention goals and obligations two years ahead of schedule, while the Kyrgyz Republic began work to demilitarize 80,000 large caliber high-explosive rounds.

Since 1993, the United States has provided more than \$494 million in CWD funding to South and Central Asia. Funding for Afghanistan accounts for more than \$422 million of that amount. Continued U.S. assistance is essential to stabilizing the region, allowing for greater economic prosperity and supporting progress toward peace.


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AFGHANISTAN

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY93–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	30,785	22,450	22,700	340,719
DOS Other	0	0	0	20,000
CDC	0	0	0	1,800
DoD	355	162	744	8,041
USAID	0	0	0	51,447
COUNTRY TOTAL	31,140	22,612	23,444	422,007

Dollars in thousands

 The 1979 Soviet invasion, internal armed conflict from 1992 to 2001, and the U.S.-led coalition's intervention in late 2001 left considerable levels of contamination from landmines and UXO throughout the country. As of October 2015, the United Nations Mine Action Center for Afghanistan (UNMACA) reported 4,432 hazardous areas. These include suspected and confirmed minefields, ammunition supply points, battlefields, spot UXO sites, and firing ranges. These hazards affect 1,616 communities, 292 districts, and 33 provinces covering 1,603 square kilometers (619 square miles) directly impacting over 800,000 people (those living within 500 meters of a known hazard area) and indirectly affecting the entire population of Afghanistan.

From 1993 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$422 million in weapons destruction and demining assistance to Afghanistan, enabling clearance of areas contaminated by landmines and UXO and supporting removal and destruction of abandoned ordnance and other explosives. As of September 2015, over 197 square kilometers (76 square miles) of land was cleared, and approximately 7.96 million landmines, pieces of UXO, and stockpiled munitions were destroyed.

From October 2014 through December 2015 the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Janus Global supported PM/WRA in the monitoring and evaluation of more than 200 mine clearance projects and the mentoring and oversight of five Afghan nongovernmental organizations. While Janus Global facilitated the transition of eight CWD teams to HALO, they retain oversight through technical advisor visits.
- Afghan Technical Consultants conducted clearance operations in Parwan, Nangarhar, and Baghlan Provinces on high-priority tasks selected by the United Nations Mine Action Program of Afghanistan (MAPA) in coordination with Janus Global.
- The Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan conducted a community-based mine clearance program in the high-threat Momandara District, Nangarhar Province.
- The Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA) entered its third year of community-based demining projects in the Zharey District of Kandahar Province and the Nahri Seraj District of Helmand Province. DAFA also conducted



Mine detection dog Caesar and his handler work to detect landmines in Afghanistan.

Photo courtesy of Janus Global.

clearance operations in Balkh Province on high-priority tasks selected by MAPA in coordination with Janus Global.

- FSD conducted clearance operations in northern Badakhshan Province on high-priority tasks selected by MAPA in coordination with PM/WRA and U.S. Embassy Kabul.
- GICHD coordinated and managed an annual International Donor and Implementing Partner Coordination Workshop to support MAPA. This four-day workshop was held in Dushanbe (Tajikistan), where Afghan nationals and international representatives met to discuss program management.
- HALO conducted weapons and ammunition disposal and assessments throughout central, western, and northern Afghanistan. HALO also deployed eight CWD teams tasked with responding to call-outs from Afghan government agencies to identify, secure, and destroy illicit small arms, light weapons, munitions, and explosive material. In addition, HALO participated in a demining project in Kabul and Nangarhar Provinces to conduct clearance operations on high-priority tasks selected by MAPA in coordination with Janus Global.
- ITF extended support to MAPA with emphasis on developing host-nation capacity through enhanced Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) training and program management skills development within the Directorate for Mine Action Coordination and the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority.
- The Mine Clearance Planning Agency continued non-technical surveys in 26 UXO-contaminated districts located within 10 provinces throughout Afghanistan. These particular districts sustained 1,000 to 1,500 military engagements, resulting in excessive UXO contamination and a consequently higher level of casualties.
- The Mine Detection Center entered its third year of a community-based demining project in the Garmsir District of Helmand Province and conducted clearance operations

in Panjshir Province on high-priority tasks selected by MAPA in coordination with Janus Global.

- The Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation conducted clearance operations in Takhar and Nangarhar Provinces on high-priority tasks selected by MAPA in coordination with Janus Global.

The Department of Defense HD R&D Program supported mine action assistance in Afghanistan with new technology such as the Raptor II, a farm chassis armored for use as a mine clearance tractor, and the Rotary Mine Comb, a vehicle capable of gently extricating objects from the soil. HD R&D partnered with HALO to continue evaluations of equipment to clear mines and perform technical surveys in Afghan villages and farmlands. The equipment includes Minehound, a hand-held detector for minimum-metal anti-tank mines; Orbit Screen, which sifts mine-contaminated soil; and a suite of mine action attachments for excavators and loaders. HD R&D enhanced the processing speed of the Rotary Mine Comb, which is clearing large minefields contaminated only with minimum-metal anti-tank mines in hard, rocky soil or where metal contamination or electrical interference preclude metal detectors. Together these systems have cleared more than 5.8 million square meters (1,433 acres) of land and found 45,000 mines and pieces of UXO.

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY09–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	300	0	400	1,200
DoD	0	0	0	7
COUNTRY TOTAL	300	0	400	1,207

Dollars in thousands

Like many former Soviet republics, the Kyrgyz Republic faces substantial risk from unsecured, deteriorating weapons and munition stockpiles. The stockpiles at national ammunition storage sites threaten civilians' safety due to their proximity to highly populated areas. The sites are in such poor condition that they provide the stockpiles little protection from adverse weather. This creates conditions for explosive residue to leach from decaying ammunition and seep into and contaminate the soil and water around these populated areas. The Kyrgyz Republic also has documented landmine contamination along its shared border with Uzbekistan.

From 2009 through 2015, the United States provided more than \$1.2 million to assist the Kyrgyz Republic to restore existing explosive storage facilities and segregate, secure, and destroy excess and unserviceable conventional munitions to prevent spontaneous explosions and injuries or displacement of civilian populations living near ammunition storage depots.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- ITF conducted national capacity training and developed and deployed Ministry of Defense assets to secure,

demilitarize, and destroy up to 80,000 large-caliber, high explosive ordnance rounds from aging national stockpiles in the Osh region.

- OSCE managed a PSSM project to assist, support and enhance the storage and maintenance of excess stockpiles of SA/LW, munitions, and other precursor material that can be utilized in the construction of IEDs in the Koy Tash, Gul'cha, and Bizhum regions.

SRI LANKA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY95–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	3,300	4,625	2,500	38,591
DOS Other	0	0	0	122
CDC	0	0	0	175
DoD	522	715	507	2,631
USAID	500	0	0	7,900
COUNTRY TOTAL	4,322	5,340	3,007	49,419

Dollars in thousands



Landmines and UXO still contaminate many pockets of Sri Lanka following almost three decades of armed conflict between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, which sought a separate homeland in the north and east. After the war ended in 2009, demining activities immediately commenced in the north; however, contamination remained a critical impediment to the resettlement of IDPs and other development initiatives. This is particularly true as the government seeks to return land previously held in high security



U.S. assistance supports MAG in its work releasing villages and agricultural land to returning IDPs in Sri Lanka.
Photo courtesy of MAG.

United States Agency for International Development Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund

The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, managed by USAID, serves as the primary source of U.S. assistance to civilian victims of conflict in developing countries. Established in 1989, the Leahy War Victims Fund maintains a dedicated source of financial and technical support for people with disabilities, particularly those who sustain mobility-related injuries from anti-personnel mines, UXO, and other injuries resulting from armed conflict and civil disorder. To date, the Leahy War Victims Fund has provided nearly \$235 million in assistance to more than 50 countries.

Originally tasked with delivering immediate care, the Leahy War Victims Fund widened its scope of activities to include development programs that accommodate the changing needs of the populations they serve and support the establishment of a framework for sustainable services in developing countries. The fund also supports international standards to ensure that practitioners who provide care to survivors are qualified and experienced. In addition, the Leahy War Victims Fund ensures that treatment and equipment are used appropriately and effectively to increase the mobility of conflict-affected people with disabilities.

In FY2015, the Leahy War Victims Fund introduced a new program in Ukraine and continued support for programs in Armenia, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Laos, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Vietnam. It also continues numerous regional and international initiatives spanning multiple countries.

A good example of programming supported by the Leahy War Victims Fund in 2015 is the \$5 million, 3-year TEAM project implemented by World Education in Laos. Launched in July 2014, TEAM focuses on **T**raining for rehabilitation service personnel and **E**conomic empowerment, **A**ssistive technology delivery, and **M**edical and physical rehabilitation

for people with disabilities, including UXO survivors. In 2015, TEAM awarded ten sub-awards to local organizations, including the Lao Friends Hospital for Children, the Lao Disabled People's Association, and the Center for Medical Rehabilitation, reaching more than 1400 people with disabilities and training 180 medical and rehabilitation personnel.



This man from Loikaw-Kayah State, Burma, participated in a project implemented by World Education and supported USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund to improve the quality of life for persons with disabilities, landmine survivors, and their families by providing medical support and greater access to livelihood opportunities.

Photo courtesy of USAID.

<http://usaid.gov> or <http://1.usa.gov/1cKOv5E>



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Tajikistan has extensive landmine contamination along its southern, western, and northern borders.
Photo courtesy of CISR.

zones, the borders of which were heavily mined. The widespread presence of mines and UXO presents an ongoing threat to the safety of returnees to such areas, and slows the return of others who have been waiting since 2009 to return to their homes.

From 1995 through 2015, the United States provided more than \$49.4 million in CWD funding for mine clearance, survey, risk education, and capacity building.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- HALO supported the government of Sri Lanka's efforts to return IDPs to their homes in the Northern Province and enable people in the north to once again engage in productive livelihoods.
- MAG continued support for a program to restore access to land for resettlement and livelihood development in northern Sri Lanka.
- Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony continued to remove mines and UXO in support of IDP resettlement in northern Sri Lanka.
- MLI provided an assessment and training assistance to the Sri Lankan army's humanitarian demining units in the utilization of their mine detection dog capacity.

The Department of Defense funded the following:

- HD R&D partnered with HALO to initiate an evaluation of the Light Soil Sifter in deep sand and continue an evaluation of HSTAMIDS. HD R&D continued an evaluation with MAG of the Improved Backhoe system and rake attachments. The equipment provides area preparation, area reduction and mine-clearance capabilities to release villages and agricultural land to returning IDPs. HD R&D's technologies have contributed to the clearance of 914,000 cubic meters (1,195,466 cubic yards) of land, uncovering 18,300 mines.
- USPACOM deployed military EOD personnel to Sri Lanka to conduct UXO disposal training including

survey, marking and mapping of UXO contaminated land, UXO clearance, quality assurance and control, and first-responder medical training. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

TAJIKISTAN

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY05–15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	2,028	3,190	1,500	12,283
DoD	0	101	67	2,600
USAID	0	0	0	1,500
COUNTRY TOTAL	2,028	3,291	1,567	16,383

Dollars in thousands



Following the 1989 collapse of the Soviet Union, Tajikistan inherited an enormous stockpile of aging conventional ammunition, large-caliber ordnance, and explosive munitions. Due to its porous borders with Afghanistan, large quantities of poorly secured SA/LW and munitions present a real threat to national and regional security. Tajikistan also has extensive landmine contamination along its southern, western, and northern borders that stems from Soviet attempts to prevent border crossing by Afghan militants and narcotics traffickers. During a five-year civil war (1992–1997), Tajikistan's Central Rasht Valley region was heavily contaminated with landmines, sub-munitions, and UXO that continue to impede socioeconomic development. Explosive hazards limit access to valuable agricultural land and adversely impact farming and other activities related to rural life.

From 2005 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$16.3 million in Tajikistan to support landmine and UXO clearance operations, destruction of excess and aging munitions, PSSM of SA/LW, survivor assistance, and national capacity building of the Tajikistan National Mine Action Center (TNMAC).

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported work of the following implementing partners:

- FSD continued non-technical survey and clearance of UXO through the deployment of a weapons and ammunition disposal team. FSD also trained, equipped, and deployed one mobile humanitarian demining team for two years to conduct non-technical survey and clearance of landmines and UXO along the Tajik-Afghan border.
- NPA continued deployment of two multi-purpose demining teams (one is all-male and the second is all-female) along the Tajik-Afghan border.
- OSCE funded and supported the deployment of two national humanitarian demining units along the Tajik-Afghan border; continued phase II of the Integrated Cooperation on Explosive Hazards program with emphasis on sharing regional lessons learned; developed and published

Responding to Accidents

In July 2015, Task Supervisor Furkat Gulomov was working with a 12-member demining team in a remote area of Tajikistan when an explosion knocked him down, causing severe injuries. Within moments, the two medics on the team triaged Gulomov, provided first aid, and prepared him for evacuation to the nearest hospital. The medics accompanied Gulomov on the 90-minute ambulance ride to Darvoz, where doctors amputated a forefinger and cleaned and stitched his wounds, including a serious eye injury. His team contacted the demining operations manager and the TNMAC's director, Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda, to find a helicopter to transport him to a more modern medical facility in Dushanbe. However, ophthalmologists in Dushanbe determined that Gulomov's right eye could not be saved and his left eye responded only to light. He had no vision.

After more than five days in intensive care, Gulomov was released, and Director Ibrohimzoda coordinated with the demining organization to ensure that Gulomov received timely insurance payments for his treatment and for his family. Ibrohimzoda also coordinated appropriate support and counseling for the victim and his family as Gulomov

moved to in-home care and rehabilitation. As Ibrohimzoda noted, "The inherently dangerous work of clearing landmines saves lives, but planning for the worse-case scenarios for deminers also saves lives."



TNMAC Director Muhabbat Ibrohimzoda conducts regular site visits to ensure that emergency action plans are in place and utilized when dealing with a serious demining accident.
Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

a regional database; built a regional center of excellence for explosive hazards mitigation training; established a regional response capability to mitigate and counter explosive hazards; and renovated, secured, and enhanced a national munitions storage depot near the capital city of Dushanbe.

- TNMAC continued to develop the inherent capacity of its mine action program with emphasis on information analysis and development, strategic planning, demining training, project development and program management, and development of operational management skills within core headquarters staff.
- UNDP supported national ownership and capacity development within TNMAC with emphasis on IMSMA database maintenance and development; psycho-social therapy, survivor assistance and accessibility projects; demining training, accreditation and certification program and project development; and the development of operational management skills.
- U.S. Army Central Command (USARCENT), through funding by the Department of State, supported six EOD technicians to train 24 Central Asian military students in counter-IED awareness and defeat operations.

With funding from the Department of Defense, USARCENT conducted a training mission at the IMAS Regional Center of

Excellence in Dushanbe for students from Afghanistan and Tajikistan. Training modules included demining, UXO, EOD IMAS Levels I, II and III, medical first response, and stockpile management of conventional munitions. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

From October 2014 through December 2015, the United States contributed \$167,000 for CWD in **Nepal**. With funding from the Department of Defense, USPACOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct UXO disposal training in Nepal. Training covered surveying, marking, and mapping UXO contaminated areas, landmine and UXO disposal, quality assurance and control, and assessments of stockpiled conventional munitions. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action activities, as well as supplies, travel, equipment, and services. Also, USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund contributed funds to Handicap International to strengthen the capacity of five rehabilitation centers.

The U.S. Interagency MANPADS Task Force

More than 40 civilian airliners have been hit by MANPADS since the 1970s. It wasn't until 2002 that the world became aware of the threat posed by this type of weapon, when terrorists used two MANPADS to try to shoot down an Israeli civilian airliner in Mombasa, Kenya. Terrorists and rebel forces have used MANPADS to fight government troops in Iraq and Afghanistan, destroy humanitarian flights in Angola and Sudan, and target civilian aircraft across Africa and elsewhere. In recent years, arms traffickers and violent extremists have looted MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons from unsecured state-held stockpiles in Libya and Syria. The United States is working hard to decrease the availability of these dangerous weapons.

What are MANPADS?

MANPADS are surface-to-air missiles. They were originally developed in the 1960s for national military forces to protect troops and facilities. A single individual or crew can carry and fire MANPADS.

Most MANPADS consist of three components: a missile packaged in a tube, a reusable trigger mechanism (called a "gripstock"), and a battery. The tube, which protects the missile until it is fired, is disposable. A single-use battery typically powers the missile prior to launch.

MANPADS tubes usually range from about 1.2 to 2 meters (4 feet to 6.5 feet) in length and are about 76 millimeters (3 inches) in diameter. With gripstocks, they weigh from about 13 to 25 kilograms (28 pounds to just more than 55 pounds). This makes them easy to transport and conceal. Some of the most commonly produced MANPADS can fit into an automobile trunk.

Although they look similar, a MANPADS missile should not be confused with a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG). MANPADS missiles can travel at twice the speed of sound

and strike aircraft flying at altitudes up to 4.57 kilometers (about 25,000 feet) or out to a horizontal range of up to 5 kilometers (3.2 miles). RPGs are unguided weapons designed to be used against ground targets at much closer range, so they are generally much less effective against aircraft. However, some RPG attacks on aircraft flying at low altitudes and relatively slow speeds have been mistaken for MANPADS attacks.

What the Task Force Does

In 2006, the U.S. government established the MANPADS Task Force to mitigate the threat posed by the proliferation of MANPADS around the world. The MANPADS Task Force—made up of experts from numerous departments and agencies—runs programs, carries out policies, and coordinates efforts within the U.S. government, with partner nations, and among international organizations.

As an example, the MANPADS Task Force coordinates the activities of the Departments of State and Defense to improve the PSSM of a partner government's MANPADS stockpiles. The Task Force also helps develop U.S. approaches with other MANPADS exporters and producers to track unaccounted-for MANPADS and reduce the spread of weapons. The goal of these cooperative activities is to stop violent extremists from obtaining and possibly using such weapons.

Since early 2011, the MANPADS Task Force has led U.S. efforts to battle the trafficking of MANPADS from Libya, Syria, and other countries suffering from internal instability or regime collapse. The Task Force coordinates across the U.S. government on border security, weapons trafficking, and related activities to prevent illicit movement of MANPADS from one country to another.



Hundreds of MANPADS are lined up for demolition.
Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

Western Hemisphere

While Latin America has seen an economic boom over the past decade, it still faces challenges from corruption and organized crime. In addition, Latin America is notorious for having some of the highest rates of criminal violence in the world. Illegal narcotics and arms trafficking continue despite law enforcement's best efforts. U.S. CWD efforts are crucial in helping the region stem the threat of violence and illicit weapons trafficking.

As Latin America continues to make political progress, the region can focus more on humanitarian demining and building CWD capacity. Peace negotiations between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia–People's Army (FARC) have led to an agreement to collaborate on demining efforts, with the Colombian military and the FARC cooperating to clear two heavily impacted areas. In 2015, Colombia was the second-most impacted country in the world in terms of landmine and UXO casualties, so efforts will be critical for building a lasting peace.

Since 1993, U.S. CWD efforts have provided more than \$96.5 million in regional support to Latin American countries. The funds have chiefly focused on mine clearance and curbing SA/LW trafficking. These activities are vital to promote strong democracies and economies in the Western Hemisphere.

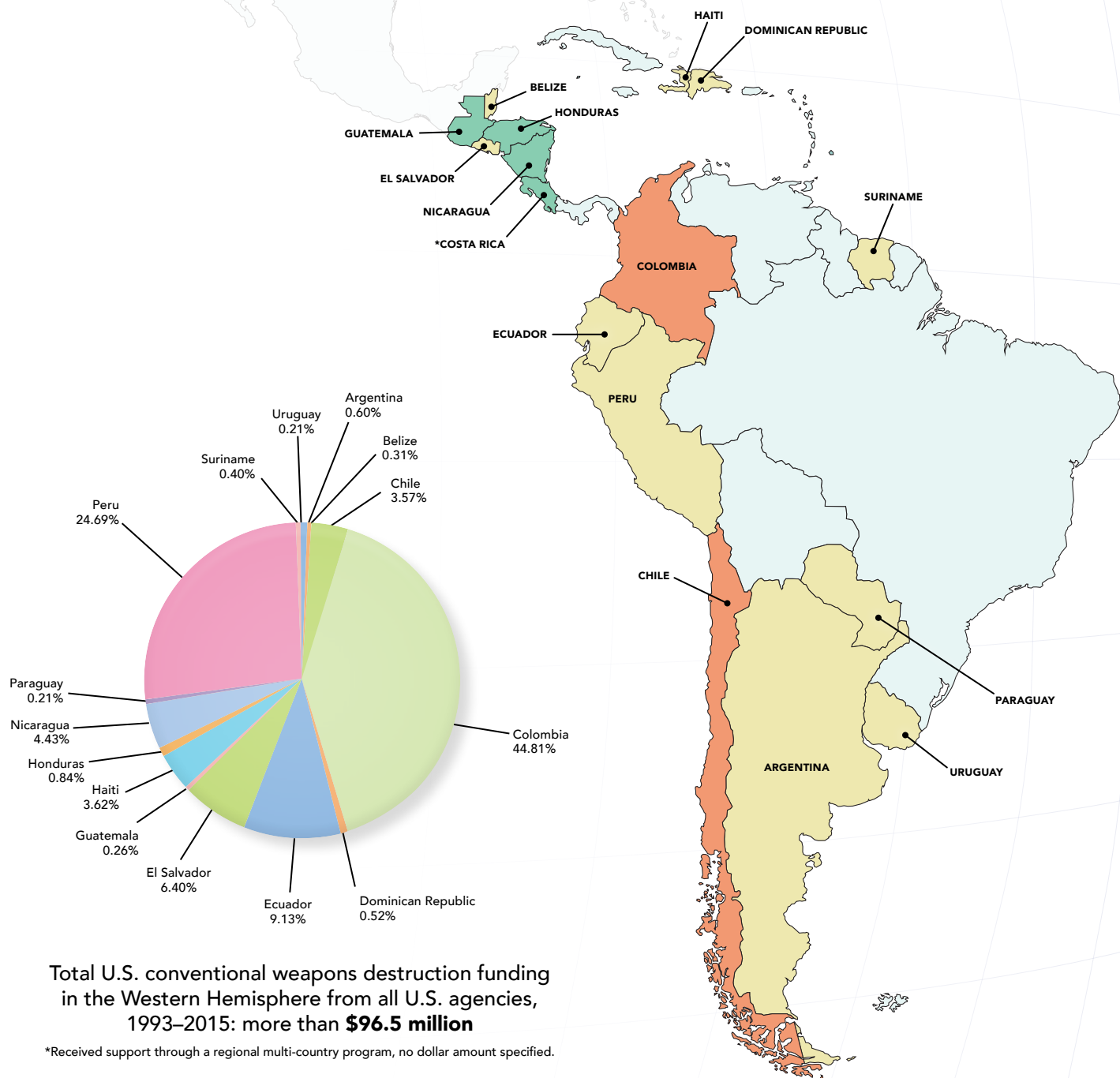


COLOMBIA..... 56

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT 56

Map Legend

- Received U.S. support in 2014–15
- Received U.S. support in the past
- Mine impact-free & received U.S. support in 2014–15
- Mine impact-free with past U.S. support
- None of the above




» Regional funding is not included in this pie chart. It is included in Global/Multi-country funding (see funding chart beginning on page 62).

COLOMBIA

FUNDING	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY01-15 TOTAL
DOS NADR - CWD	4,100	6,465	3,500	26,560
CDC	0	0	0	450
DoD	0	0	0	1,679
USAID	1,900	1,300	2,000	14,600
COUNTRY TOTAL	6,000	7,765	5,500	43,289

Dollars in thousands

 Fifty years of conflict between the government of Colombia and the FARC, Colombia's largest guerrilla movement, has resulted in widespread mine and UXO contamination. Colombia has recorded more than 11,000 mine and UXO incidents since 1990, second only to Afghanistan. The worst contamination is believed to be concentrated in the departments of Antioquia, Meta, Norte de Santander, and Tolima, although the true magnitude remains unknown. The most tangible sign of cooperation between the negotiating parties occurred in March 2015 when Joint Communiqué 52 created a joint demining project between the government of Colombia and the FARC under NPA's coordination, marking the first instance that representatives from the government and guerrilla movement worked together. Work has been completed in El Orejon in the Antioquia region and a second location in the Meta Department.

In 2015, the National Mine Action Coordination Center received reports of 222 incidents involving mines, IEDs, and UXO. Although the number of recorded incidents remains high, U.S. support has contributed to a steady decline in the annual number of landmine and UXO casualties. U.S. assistance facilitated the establishment of three new military humanitarian demining platoons by procuring equipment and supplies.

From 2001 through 2015, the United States invested more than \$43.2 million to support conventional weapons destruction in Colombia, including clearance, risk education, and survivor assistance programs.

From October 2014 through December 2015, the Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- HALO continued demining in Southeast Antioquia and planning for expansion into Meta with non-technical survey teams.
- NPA coordinated the joint government of Colombia/FARC demining projects, an unprecedented trust-building effort between the negotiating parties.
- OAS continued supporting the military humanitarian demining units and conducted quality assurance and quality control verifications over both civilian and military operations.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund contributed funds to World Vision and Archangels Foundation in Colombia to support training for rehabilitation service personnel. Funding also



HALO conducts a non-technical survey in Colombia. Non-technical surveys are often the starting point for assessing and categorizing land as suspected or confirmed hazardous areas.

Photo courtesy of HALO.

provided economic empowerment, assistive technology delivery, and medical and physical rehabilitation for people with disabilities.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

From October 2014 through December 2015, the U.S. government contributed \$3,000 for CWD in **Chile**. With Department of Defense funding HD R&D provided new technology to support mine clearance in Chile. To enhance the safety and supervision of operations, the program introduced the Quadcopter aerial monitoring system. HD R&D also continued to support technology it has provided in years past, including a Mine Clearing Loader providing high volume suspect soil screening, a Multi-Tooled Excavator, and two Air Spade demining digging tools. Technology evaluations done in cooperation with the Chilean National Demining Commission show that the Air Spades, Multi-Tooled Excavator and Mine Clearing Loader have cleared 9,603 anti-tank and anti-personnel mines and processed 89,900 cubic meters (117,585 cubic yards) of contaminated soil since 2007.

Working Together to Build Trust

On March 7, 2015, the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC) issued "Joint Communiqué No 52," which established the Pilot Project on Humanitarian Demining, an historic collaboration between the Colombian government and the FARC. In the document, the two parties agreed to ask Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) to lead and coordinate the implementation of the pilot project. The agreement, made within the framework of conflict de-escalation, seeks to move trust-building forward while protecting the inhabitants of risk zones from the presence of landmines, IEDs, unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war.

Zlatko Vezilic, the NPA Acting Country Director in Colombia, noted that decades of conflict between the Colombian armed forces and various armed organizations such as the FARC have made Colombia one of the most mine-affected countries in the world, displacing millions from their homes. He said the pilot project gives NPA an exciting opportunity to bring together representatives of the government, the FARC, and the local communities each step of the way. He explained how in the pilot project, multi-task teams have been formed with deminers from the government's Demining Engineers Battalion and personnel from the FARC. The teams work together in various steps of the pilot project, which include site selection, information gathering using non-technical survey teams, clearance, dialogue with local communities, verification, and formal delivery of cleared land to the national and local authorities and the communities. Implementation is a mutual commitment, with NPA overseeing the process

and ensuring verification and certification. The multi-task teams clear confirmed hazardous areas, mark areas that will not be cleared during the initial pilot project, and provide mine risk education to local communities. The process has also brought the European Union, Norway, and the United States together as donors, demonstrating how donors can effectively coordinate their demining efforts.

The cost to clear Colombia completely is substantial, with President Santos estimating that achieving mine-impact free status would require over \$350 million (U.S.). The physical challenges of the terrain—unreliable roads, steep rocky cliffs, and dense vegetation—are striking. Overhead power lines and high metal content in the soil make mechanical demining in many areas all but impossible. Manual demining is necessary but difficult and involves slow-moving, physical labor. Clearance operations are made even more dangerous by the fact that these landmines use few metal components, making them more difficult to detect. The extent of the contamination can be seen in the significant number of those killed or injured by mines and unexploded ordnance. Since 1990 more than 11,000 casualties have been recorded.

Steinar Essen, Head of NPA's Department for Humanitarian Disarmament, noted that "we are extremely proud to be part of this historic demining project, which represents the first time in which the Colombian government and the FARC have worked together in the field. It has helped illustrate what is possible and pave the way for further collaboration, reconciliation, and peace building in Colombia."



NPA dog handler Measho and mine detection dog Rambo carry out a long leash search in a minefield in Santa Helena, Colombia.
Photo courtesy of NPA.

Implementing Partners

Nongovernmental Organizations Headquartered in the United States

Catholic Relief Services (CRS), established in 1943, is the official overseas relief and development agency of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops. For more than a decade, CRS has worked to reduce the risk of injury/death from UXO and landmines in Vietnam and trained more than 55,000 children and 79,000 teachers, parents, and community members in mine risk education. <http://crs.org>.

Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (Golden West) is a California-based nonprofit charitable organization dedicated to the development of innovative, appropriate technologies to overcome the operational limitations encountered in humanitarian mine action efforts. It conducts surveys and assessments, and develops mine risk education materials, as well as landmine and UXO disposal technologies. <http://goldenwesthf.org>.

Health Leadership International (HLI) is a Seattle-based nonprofit organization that provides sustainable medical training to rural healthcare providers in Laos. Partnering with the Laotian Ministry of Health, HLI has provided medical training for the past seven years in emergency clinical medicine, ultrasound imaging, medical leadership and medical English to hundreds of Laotian health care workers. <http://healthleadershipinternational.org>.

The International Center is a Washington, D.C.-based, nonprofit organization that focuses on issues between the United States and the developing world. Its Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation program, which has been active in Vietnam since 1994, addresses the consequences of war through its landmine/UXO impact survey and by strengthening the national capacity of Vietnamese mine action agencies. <http://ic-vvaf.org>.

The Landmine Relief Fund, a California-based nonprofit, was created in 2004 to support the work of an all-Cambodian demining nongovernmental organization, Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD). CSHD was founded by a former child soldier named Aki Ra, who has spent more than 20 years clearing landmines and items of UXO wherever he finds them. <http://landmine-relief-fund.com>.

Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) is a Virginia-based nonprofit organization founded to help restore hope, alleviate suffering, and nurture stability in war-torn countries. MLI has established indigenous programs in 13 mine-affected countries that help rid them

of landmines and help them deal with landmines' lasting impacts. <http://marshall-legacy.org>.

Mercy Corps, a nonprofit created in 1979, and based in Portland, Oregon, has worked in more than 50 countries where conflict, disaster, political upheaval or economic collapse present opportunities to challenge the status quo and build more secure, productive and just communities. <https://mercycorps.org>.

PeaceTrees Vietnam was founded in 1995 as a grassroots effort to bring peace, friendship, and renewal to the people of Quang Tri, one of the most war-torn provinces of Vietnam. PeaceTrees' work includes landmine and UXO clearance, landmine awareness programs, survivor assistance, scholarships to landmine survivors and their families, and community restoration projects. <http://peacetreesvietnam.org>.

The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development (Polus), established in 1979, is a Massachusetts-based, nonprofit nongovernmental organization. The organization partners with public and private foundations to address the impact of landmines and UXO on communities around the world. <http://poluscenter.org>.

Roots of Peace (ROP), founded in 1997, is a California-based nonprofit organization dedicated to restoring economic livelihood opportunities in post-conflict regions. For nearly 20 years, ROP has helped remove more than one million landmines and items of UXO worldwide to give farmers access to land previously deemed too dangerous to develop and planted more than five million trees. <http://rootsofpeace.org>.

World Education, Inc., a Massachusetts nonprofit organization, was founded in 1951 to meet the needs of the educationally disadvantaged, and provides training and technical assistance in nonformal education across a wide array of sectors. World Education has worked to support victim assistance and mine risk education. <http://worlded.org>.



DCA conducts battle area clearance in Lebanon.
Photo courtesy of DCA.

International and Foreign Nongovernmental Organizations

Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC), established in 1989, was the first humanitarian demining nongovernmental organization in Afghanistan endorsed by the United Nations. ATC works to reduce civilian casualties and enable land release through detection, clearance, and mine risk education activities. <http://atc-wlfdngo.org.af>.

Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA) is an Afghan nongovernmental organization providing its Community Based Mine Clearance Program (CBMCP) throughout the most insecure areas of Afghanistan. CBMCP transfers skills so that local communities can handle their own mine and UXO clearance. AREA seeks to integrate demining and development through employment and procurement within the local economy. asryusufi@hotmail.com.

DanChurchAid (DCA) is an independent ecumenical humanitarian organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark, that strives to provide humanitarian assistance and advocate for oppressed, neglected, and marginalized groups in poor countries. DCA's humanitarian mine action programs combine mine risk education, mine clearance, and community development activities. <http://dca.dk>.

Danish Demining Group (DDG) is a nongovernmental organization based in Copenhagen operating under the auspices of the Danish Refugee Council. It assists individuals and populations hampered by landmines, UXO, and SA/LW. <http://danishdemininggroup.dk>.

Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH) is a Sri Lankan humanitarian demining organization founded in 2010. DASH's goal is to increase the safety and security of people living in mine-affected areas through the removal and destruction of landmines and UXO. To support sustainable post-conflict recovery, DASH strives to employ IDPs, especially widows and female heads of household. <http://slnmac.gov.lk/dash>.

Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA), formed in 1990, is an Afghan humanitarian mine clearance organization. DAFA's mission is to clear all hazardous and mine-contaminated areas in Afghanistan by committing resources to humanitarian demining; clearance for road reconstruction; local government-sponsored construction plans; and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. sattar_dafa@yahoo.ca or dafinance@yahoo.com.

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), formed in 1998, supports the ongoing improvement of mine action performance and relevance. The center enables national authorities, mine action organizations, and other partners to do their jobs better by furthering knowledge, promoting norms and standards, and developing capacity. <http://gichd.org>.

The HALO Trust (HALO) is an American and British non-profit charity specializing in the removal of landmines and UXO from post-conflict zones. Since pioneering the concept of humanitarian landmine clearance in Afghanistan in 1988, HALO has been clearing the debris of war and helping millions of families return home. <http://halotrust.org>.

Handicap International (HI), works with persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations in situations of conflict, natural disaster, exclusion, and extreme poverty. HI implements mine action programs in 20 countries, working to clear landmines and UXO from civilian areas, providing risk education programs, and providing assistance to those who have been injured. <http://handicap-international.us>.

Information Management & Mine Action Programs (iMAP) is an international nonprofit nongovernmental organization that provides targeted information management support to partners responding to complex humanitarian and development challenges. iMAP's expertise in data collection, analysis, and presentation supports the decision-making process for its diverse, multi-sector partners. <http://immap.org>.

Iraq Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) is an Iraqi demining nongovernmental organization established in 2003,



A deminer and mine detection dog in Senegal use a long leash method to clear a lane in a minefield.

Photo courtesy of Handicap International.

trained and equipped according to international humanitarian mine action standards to perform manual, mechanical, and mine detection dog demining operations. IMCO also conducts battle area clearance, UXO and landmine survey, technical site survey, quality control/quality assurance, mine risk education, and survivor assistance. zahimmutar@yahoo.com; zahim.mutar@imcoiraq.com.

ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) is a humanitarian, nonprofit organization established by the Republic of Slovenia government in March 1998. Since then, ITF has continued to expand its scope of activities and the geographic area of its implementation in order to reduce threats from mines, UXO, and other at-risk weapons and ammunition. <http://itf-fund.si>.

MAG (Mines Advisory Group) began operations in Afghanistan in 1989 clearing landmines and UXO. In association with its U.S. partner MAG America, MAG is a humanitarian organization working in countries affected by conflict and insecurity to clear landmines and UXO, implement arms management and destruction activities, provide mine risk education, and offer capacity-building support. <http://maginternational.org>.

The Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA) is an Afghanistan-based nongovernmental organization founded in 1990 specializing in landmine impact and post-clearance surveys; technical and battle area surveys; polygon surveys; and mine and UXO impact free community surveys. MCPA provides manual, mechanical, and mine detection dog clearance, EOD, mine risk education, mine action training, and management information systems for mine action programs. hajiattqullah@gmail.com.

The Mine Detection Center (MDC) was established in 1989 with the goal to free Afghanistan of mine and UXO impact so individuals and communities can have a safe environment conducive to national development. MDC clears contaminated land and safely destroys landmines and UXO using a variety of assets and techniques. mdc-afghann@gmail.com.

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), founded in 1939 on the principles of solidarity, dignity, peace, and freedom, is one of Norway's biggest nongovernmental organizations. For more than 20 years NPA has implemented mine action programs in more than 40 states and territories. <http://npaid.org>.

The Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) was established in 1990 to teach Afghan refugees and internally displaced Afghans about the dangers of landmines and UXO. In 1992, OMAR expanded its operations to mine clearance, hiring and training more than 1,500 deminers in manual and mechanical demining, battle area clearance, EOD, and working with mine detection dogs. <http://mineclearance.org>.

Spirit of Soccer (SoS), founded in 1996, is a U.K.- and U.S.-registered nonprofit that uses soccer/football skills clinics and tournaments to educate children about the dangers posed by landmines and UXO in conflict and post-conflict regions of the world. SoS has created risk education courses in more than 10 current or post-conflict countries including Bosnia, Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Laos, and Moldova. <http://spiritofsoccer.org>.

Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), established in 1997, is an international nongovernmental organization based in Geneva that has implemented mine clearance projects in more than 27 countries. FSD focuses on locating and destroying landmines and UXO on the ground and underwater. It also engages in collecting and destroying arms and ammunition; and managing stockpiles. <http://fsd.ch>.

Wilton Park Executive Agency, established in 1946 as a forum for discourse between leading British figures and prominent Germans on how to restore democracy in post-war Germany, is a leading center for discussion of key international policy challenges. The Wilton Park setting provides a forum to convene the international community involved in conventional weapons destruction. <https://wiltonpark.org.uk>.

Government and International Organizations

The NATO Support Agency (NSPA), NATO's integrated logistics and services provider agency, implements the NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund in Ukraine, the largest conventional munitions stockpile reduction project in history. NSPA has worked on PSSM and CWD programs in a number of countries including Albania, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Mauritania. <http://www.nspa.nato.int>.

The Organization of American States (OAS) was established in 1948 with the goal of encouraging sustainable peace, justice, solidarity, collaboration, integrity, and independence among the nations of the Americas. The OAS supports a regional approach to demining programs in the Western Hemisphere and executes conventional weapons destruction programs. <http://oas.org>.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is the world's largest regional security organization with 57 participating states from Europe, Central Asia, and North America. The OSCE offers a forum for political dialogue and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. <http://osce.org>.

Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) established in June 2005, is mandated to build the capacity of its 15 member countries, and coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol signed in April 2004. RECSA's vision is a safe and secure sub-region in a peaceful continent, free from arms proliferation. Its mission is to coordinate action against SA/LW proliferation in the Great Lakes region, Horn of Africa, and bordering states. <http://recsasec.org>.

Tajikistan National Mine Action Center (TNMAC) is a state institution under the government of the Republic of Tajikistan established in January 2014 to coordinate all mine action related projects. muhabbat.ibrohimzoda@tnmac.gov.tj.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the U.N.'s global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience, and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is active in 177 countries and territories by supporting the host country's own solutions to development challenges and by developing national and local capacities. <http://undp.org>.

Educational Institutions

The Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR), established in 1996 at James Madison University (JMU), provides programs and information to post-conflict communities and practitioners in the CWD field. CISR works around the world to promote post-conflict recovery, rebuilding, and resilience. <http://jmu.edu/cisr>.

Small Arms Survey (SAS), based at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland, is a globally recognized center that serves as the principal international source of public information on all aspects of small arms and armed violence, providing a valuable resource for governments, policy-makers, researchers, and civil society. <http://smallarmssurvey.org>.

Contractor

Janus Global Operations (formerly Sterling Global) is an employee-owned munitions management and demining company supporting government, military, and commercial organizations operating in war-affected countries. Janus Global provides risk management, logistics, construction, and maintenance services in support of countries emerging from conflict. <http://janusgo.com>.



The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction, a professional journal produced by CISR for the CWD community, is partially funded by the Department of State and the Department of Defense. Photo courtesy of CISR.

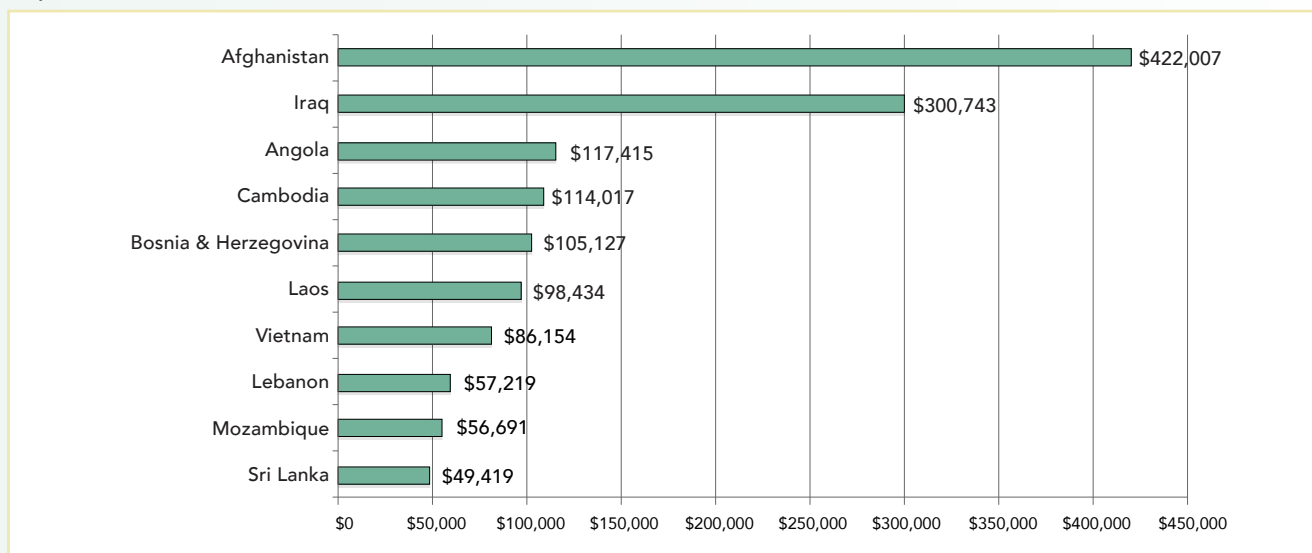
Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding

Since 1993, the United States has contributed more than \$2.6 billion for CWD programs in more than 95 countries. The U.S. remains the world's leading donor for humanitarian mine action programs, including landmine clearance, survivor assistance services, and mine risk education. Many of our ongoing programs combine humanitarian demining, UXO removal, and SA/LW destruction, and improve the safety and storage of conventional munitions stockpiles. With this 15th edition, *To Walk the Earth in Safety* is transitioning from a fiscal year to a calendar year report. As part of the transition, this report covers activities from October 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015. Subsequent editions will cover January 1 through December 31 of the year in question.

The following charts provide a consolidated view of the United States' funding for CWD globally. Budget figures for fiscal year 2014 (October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014) in this edition reflect actual allocations, while budget figures for fiscal year 2015 (October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2015) reflect initial planned allocations. The 16th edition of *To Walk the Earth in Safety* will include updated figures for fiscal year 2015 that reflect the final allocations.

Top 10 Countries Funded FY1993–2015 (Aggregate)

(Dollars in thousands)



Legend for charts on pages 63–67

CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DoD	Department of Defense
DOS NADR-CWD	Department of State - Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
DOS Other	Department of State - Other funding
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Sources	FY93-07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	*FY15	Total
Afghanistan	DOS NADR - CWD	70,296	21,589	30,253	45,800	40,475	40,550	30,785	22,450	22,700	340,719
	DOS Other	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
	CDC	1,700	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800
	DoD	4,264	0	520	996	0	1,000	355	162	744	8,041
	USAID	51,097	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,447
	COUNTRY TOTAL	147,357	21,639	30,773	46,796	40,475	41,550	31,140	22,612	23,444	422,007
Albania	DOS NADR - CWD	7,902	7,091	2,395	5,909	3,500	4,034	2,324	2,135	1,500	38,270
	DoD	0	0	11	0	11	0	10	185	147	364
	USAID	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,389
	COUNTRY TOTAL	9,291	7,091	2,406	5,909	3,511	4,034	2,334	2,320	1,647	40,023
Angola	DOS NADR - CWD	33,917	7,562	7,300	10,000	7,500	8,675	6,000	6,000	5,300	97,504
	DOS Other	3,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,170
	CDC	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	DoD	4,000	0	850	850	0	850	1,345	179	152	8,240
	USAID	8,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,351
	COUNTRY TOTAL	49,438	7,637	8,150	10,850	7,500	9,525	7,345	6,179	5,452	117,415
Argentina	DoD	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
	COUNTRY TOTAL	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
Armenia	DOS NADR - CWD	2,600	0	0	0	0	391	700	301	300	4,292
	DOS Other	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
	DoD	2,618	200	0	0	8	9	169	187	40	3,231
	USAID	1,148	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	997	3,145
	COUNTRY TOTAL	9,366	200	0	0	1,008	400	869	488	1,337	13,668
Azerbaijan	DOS NADR - CWD	16,499	1,280	2,199	752	365	365	325	325	305	22,415
	DOS Other	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
	DoD	6,475	200	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	6,975
	COUNTRY TOTAL	24,074	1,480	2,199	1,052	365	365	325	325	305	30,490
Bahrain	DoD	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Country Total	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Belize	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	300
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	300
Benin	DoD	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	COUNTRY TOTAL	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Bosnia & Herzegovina	DOS NADR - CWD	41,149	4,650	4,103	5,425	3,685	4,300	4,445	4,400	3,600	75,757
	DOS Other	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	CDC	2,800	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,210
	DoD	4,263	0	0	0	0	0	241	156	0	4,660
	USAID	20,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,500
	COUNTRY TOTAL	66,322	4,855	4,103	5,425	3,685	4,300	4,686	4,556	3,600	105,127
Bulgaria	DOS NADR - CWD	3,244	300	0	0	3,100	1,585	2,250	0	250	10,729
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	31
	COUNTRY TOTAL	3,244	300	0	0	3,100	1,585	2,250	31	250	10,760

*Initial planned allocations

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY

Country	Sources	FY93-07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	*FY15	Total
Burma (Myanmar)	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	6	829	0	0	2,000	2,835
	DOS-OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850	0	850
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,350	1,500	0	2,850
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	6	829	1,350	2,350	2,000	6,535
Burundi	DOS NADR - CWD	381	200	438	400	516	0	0	0	0	1,935
	DoD	0	0	74	0	155	201	322	566	118	1,436
	COUNTRY TOTAL	381	200	512	400	671	201	322	566	118	3,371
Cambodia	DOS NADR - CWD	31,310	4,054	5,152	5,040	5,250	5,494	5,800	6,216	5,500	73,816
	DOS Other	4,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,943
	CDC	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	DoD	5,310	0	2,500	3,000	0	4,235	1,411	1,722	2,379	20,377
	USAID	12,548	0	0	500	0	0	600	633	500	14,781
	COUNTRY TOTAL	53,981	4,104	7,652	8,540	5,250	9,729	7,811	8,571	8,379	114,017
Central African Republic	DOS NADR - CWD	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	224
	Country Total	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	224
Chad	DOS NADR - CWD	6,834	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,899
	DoD	3,687	0	0	0	190	414	384	325	0	5,000
	COUNTRY TOTAL	10,521	0	65	0	190	414	384	325	0	11,899
Chile	DoD	1,708	0	454	450	0	450	0	385	3	3,450
	COUNTRY TOTAL	1,708	0	454	450	0	450	0	385	3	3,450
Colombia	DOS NADR - CWD	1,091	1,881	1,523	2,000	2,500	3,500	4,100	6,465	3,500	26,560
	CDC	400	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	940	0	10	575	0	154	0	0	0	1,679
	USAID	2,500	0	1,600	1,500	3,200	600	1,900	1,300	2,000	14,600
	COUNTRY TOTAL	4,931	1,931	3,133	4,075	5,700	4,254	6,000	7,765	5,500	43,289
Congo, DRC	DOS NADR - CWD	3,185	119	937	841	1,016	750	1,265	2,500	500	11,113
	DoD	0	0	0	65	305	233	0	373	107	1,083
	USAID	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	2,000	4,600
	COUNTRY TOTAL	4,485	119	937	906	1,321	983	1,265	4,173	2,607	16,796
Congo, Republic of the	DOS NADR - CWD	445	675	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,320
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	267	371	690	191	1,519
	Country Total	445	675	200	0	0	267	371	690	191	2,839
Croatia ¹	DOS NADR - CWD	20,691	3,111	2,000	2,000	5,037	1,100	999	900	850	36,688
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	0	0	713
	COUNTRY TOTAL	20,691	3,111	2,000	2,000	5,037	1,100	1,712	900	850	37,401
Cyprus	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	19	18	113
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	10	0	0	0	76	19	18	123
Czech Republic	DOS NADR - CWD	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
	COUNTRY TOTAL	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
Djibouti	DOS NADR - CWD	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900
	DoD	1,167	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,172
	COUNTRY TOTAL	3,067	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,072

*Initial planned allocations

Country	Sources	FY93-07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	*FY15	Total
Dominican Republic	USAID	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
Ecuador	DOS NADR - CWD	3,323	0	0	1,002	500	0	200	0	0	5,025
	DoD	2,582	0	258	433	0	518	0	0	0	3,791
	COUNTRY TOTAL	5,905	0	258	1,435	500	518	200	0	0	8,816
Egypt	DoD	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
	COUNTRY TOTAL	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
El Salvador	DOS NADR - CWD	50	0	0	0	0	988	0	0	0	1,038
	CDC	2,645	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,840
	USAID	1,500	0	0	0	0	500	300	0	0	2,300
	COUNTRY TOTAL	4,000	195	0	0	0	1,488	300	0	0	6,178
Eritrea	DOS NADR - CWD	11,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,623
	DOS Other	1,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,560
	CDC	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	4,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,485
	COUNTRY TOTAL	18,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,118
Estonia	DOS NADR - CWD	1,227	250	699	323	0	0	0	0	0	2,499
	DoD	1,606	100	0	0	160	0	195	87	54	2,202
	COUNTRY TOTAL	2,833	350	699	323	160	0	195	87	54	4,701
Ethiopia	DOS NADR - CWD	3,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,545
	DOS Other	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
	CDC	2,673	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,846
	DoD	3,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,984
	USAID	1,255	0	300	2,000	327	0	0	0	0	3,882
	COUNTRY TOTAL	12,957	173	300	2,000	327	0	0	0	0	15,757
Georgia	DOS NADR - CWD	11,991	6,265	2,614	2,845	1,158	1,232	1,500	500	500	28,605
	DOS Other	0	0	2,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,644
	DoD	1,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	209	1,490
	COUNTRY TOTAL	13,105	6,265	5,258	2,845	1,158	1,232	1,500	667	709	32,739
Guatemala	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	250
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	250
Guinea	DOS NADR - CWD	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
	COUNTRY TOTAL	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
Guinea-Bissau	DOS NADR - CWD	2,158	809	1,000	1,000	1,070	0	0	0	0	6,037
	DoD	1,374	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,444
	COUNTRY TOTAL	3,532	879	1,000	1,000	1,070	0	0	0	0	7,481
Haiti	USAID	0	0	0	1,000	1,500	0	0	1,000	0	3,500
	Country Total	0	0	0	1,000	1,500	0	0	1,000	0	3,500
Honduras	DOS NADR - CWD	316	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	816
	COUNTRY TOTAL	316	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	816
India	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	300
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	300

*Initial planned allocations

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY

Country	Sources	FY93-07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	*FY15	Total
Iraq	DOS NADR - CWD	20,939	17,080	19,417	24,913	22,000	25,000	23,805	23,177	18,000	194,331
	DOS Other	0	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	992
	CDC	400	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	100,618	2,881	120	318	0	300	160	573	0	104,970
	COUNTRY TOTAL	121,957	21,003	19,537	25,231	22,000	25,300	23,965	23,750	18,000	300,743
Jordan	DOS NADR - CWD	7,951	514	2,700	2,906	2,015	3,850	1,200	0	500	21,636
	DOS Other	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
	CDC	2,684	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,968
	DoD	2,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,418
	COUNTRY TOTAL	13,353	798	2,700	2,906	2,015	3,850	1,200	0	500	27,322
Kazakhstan	DOS NADR - CWD	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
	COUNTRY TOTAL	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
Kenya	DOS NADR - CWD	180	458	500	269	75	0	0	0	0	1,482
	DoD	0	0	56	25	175	236	70	162	151	875
	USAID	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
	COUNTRY TOTAL	580	458	556	294	250	236	70	162	151	2,757
Kosovo	DOS NADR - CWD	5,340	150	150	1,000	450	260	100	0	0	7,450
	DoD	4,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	120	4,585
	USAID	17,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,472
	COUNTRY TOTAL	27,112	150	150	1,000	450	260	100	165	120	29,507
Kyrgyz Republic	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	500	0	300	0	400	1,200
	DoD	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	7	0	500	0	300	0	400	1,207
Laos	DOS NADR - CWD	19,411	3,050	3,350	5,100	5,000	9,233	9,000	12,840	12,000	78,984
	DOS Other	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
	DoD	6,861	0	0	6	0	33	0	0	0	6,900
	USAID	7,700	0	600	1,000	0	0	0	500	2,000	11,800
	COUNTRY TOTAL	34,722	3,050	3,950	6,106	5,000	9,266	9,000	13,340	14,000	98,434
Lebanon	DOS NADR - CWD	11,954	5,184	4,791	1,997	2,225	2,524	3,000	2,500	2,000	36,175
	DOS Other	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
	DoD	8,136	0	5	289	0	590	80	50	44	9,194
	USAID	6,000	1,500	800	750	800	0	0	0	0	9,850
	COUNTRY TOTAL	28,090	6,684	5,596	3,036	3,025	3,114	3,080	2,550	2,044	57,219
Lesotho	DOS NADR - CWD	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	COUNTRY TOTAL	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Liberia	DOS NADR - CWD	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
	CDC	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	USAID	3,929	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,429
	COUNTRY TOTAL	4,364	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,939
Libya	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	1,000	1,500	5,500
	DOS Other	0	0	0	0	0	17,800	1,775	0	0	19,575
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	3,000	17,800	1,775	1,000	1,500	25,075

*Initial planned allocations

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Sources	FY93-07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	*FY15	Total
Lithuania	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
Macedonia	DOS NADR - CWD	1,748	50	50	150	0	0	0	0	0	1,998
	COUNTRY TOTAL	1,748	50	50	150	0	0	0	0	0	1,998
Marshall Islands	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	361	385	1,013
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	361	385	1,013
Mauritania	DOS NADR - CWD	1,395	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,395
	DoD	4,410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,410
	COUNTRY TOTAL	5,805	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,805
Moldova	DoD	71	0	0	0	0	0	154	282	132	639
	COUNTRY TOTAL	71	0	0	0	0	0	154	282	132	639
Montenegro ³	DOS NADR - CWD	2,050	497	804	1,048	1,750	1,300	0	0	0	7,449
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	11	294	422	428	1,155
	COUNTRY TOTAL	2,050	497	804	1,048	1,750	1,311	294	422	428	8,604
Mozambique	DOS NADR - CWD	20,623	0	2,124	2,000	2,175	2,635	3,000	1,525	1,000	35,082
	DOS Other	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600
	CDC	2,075	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100
	DoD	11,449	0	49	3	326	639	599	122	189	13,376
	USAID	4,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,533
	COUNTRY TOTAL	40,280	25	2,173	2,003	2,501	3,274	3,599	1,647	1,189	56,691
Namibia	DOS NADR - CWD	3,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,351
	DOS Other	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670
	DoD	4,400	0	0	78	165	309	151	45	110	5,258
	COUNTRY TOTAL	8,421	0	0	78	165	309	151	45	110	9,279
Nepal	DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	36	201
	USAID	0	0	500	500	0	1,000	0	0	131	2,131
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	500	500	0	1,000	0	165	167	2,332
Nicaragua	DOS NADR - CWD	3,481	250	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,081
	DoD	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	COUNTRY TOTAL	3,681	250	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,281
Nigeria	DOS NADR - CWD	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
	Country Total	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
Oman	DOS NADR - CWD	1,785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,785
	DoD	2,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,553
	COUNTRY TOTAL	4,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,338
Pakistan	DOS NADR - CWD	32	0	500	300	0	0	0	0	0	832
	COUNTRY TOTAL	32	0	500	300	0	0	0	0	0	832
Palau	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	85	0	0	150	390	690	600	1,915
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	85	0	0	150	390	690	600	1,915
Palestinian Territories	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	209	782	917	1,180	1,000	4,088
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	209	782	917	1,180	1,020	4,108

*Initial planned allocations

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Country	Sources	FY93-07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	*FY15	Total
Paraguay	DOS NADR - CWD	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Peru	DOS NADR - CWD	3,086	200	2,620	2,000	2,000	1,000	0	0	0	10,906
	DoD	11,902	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,944
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
	COUNTRY TOTAL	14,988	200	2,662	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	23,850
Philippines	DOS NADR - CWD	400	270	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	920
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	173
	USAID	750	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,550
	COUNTRY TOTAL	1,150	1,070	0	250	0	0	0	0	173	2,643
Romania	DOS NADR - CWD	1,369	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,369
	DoD	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	150
	COUNTRY TOTAL	1,369	0	0	1,000	150	0	0	0	0	2,519
Rwanda	DOS NADR - CWD	3,761	0	200	242	0	0	0	0	0	4,203
	DOS Other	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
	DoD	7,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,790
	COUNTRY TOTAL	12,251	0	200	242	0	0	0	0	0	12,693
São Tomé/ Príncipe	DOS NADR - CWD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	COUNTRY TOTAL	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Senegal	DOS NADR - CWD	625	655	725	500	0	0	0	0	400	2,905
	DOS Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	260
	DoD	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	1,147	1,766
	USAID	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	COUNTRY TOTAL	1,377	655	725	500	0	0	260	367	1,547	5,431
Serbia ³	DOS NADR - CWD	700	8,133	1,000	1,400	1,552	1,000	2,000	900	1,500	18,185
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	COUNTRY TOTAL	700	8,133	1,000	1,400	1,552	1,000	2,000	900	1,503	18,188
Serbia & Montenegro ³	DOS NADR - CWD	5,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,646
	COUNTRY TOTAL	5,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,646
Sierra Leone	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	147
	USAID	1,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,593
	COUNTRY TOTAL	1,593	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,740
Slovenia	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	270
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	270
Solomon Islands	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	400	567	560	473	600	2,600
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	325	35	429	306	1,095
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	400	892	595	902	906	3,695
Somalia	DOS NADR - CWD	5,943	754	1,523	2,000	2,325	2,500	3,300	2,000	1,800	22,145
	Country Total	5,943	754	1,523	2,000	2,325	2,500	3,300	2,000	1,800	22,145
South Sudan ⁴	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	1,100	2,800	2,500	2,135	2,000	10,535
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	367	459	0	0	826
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1,100	3,167	2,959	2,135	2,000	11,361

*Initial planned allocations

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Sources	FY93-07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	*FY15	Total
Sri Lanka	DOS NADR - CWD	8,383	1,479	6,600	4,400	2,500	4,804	3,300	4,625	2,500	38,591
	DOS Other	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
	CDC	150	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
	DoD	247	0	98	280	0	262	522	715	507	2,631
	USAID	3,850	500	750	300	2,000	0	500	0	0	7,900
	COUNTRY TOTAL	12,752	2,004	7,448	4,980	4,500	5,066	4,322	5,340	3,007	49,419
Sudan ⁴	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	2,800
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	2,800
Sudan and South Sudan ⁴	DOS NADR - CWD	9,834	4,643	4,600	5,350	0	0	0	0	0	27,752
	COUNTRY TOTAL	9,834	4,643	4,600	5,350	0	0	0	0	0	27,752
Suriname	DOS NADR - CWD	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390
	COUNTRY TOTAL	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390
Swaziland	DOS NADR - CWD	210	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	0	439
	DoD	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836
	COUNTRY TOTAL	1,046	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	0	1,275
Syria	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	8,000	8,550
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	8,000	8,550
Tajikistan	DOS NADR - CWD	500	180	0	2,194	1,000	1,691	2,028	3,190	1,500	12,283
	DoD	7	0	25	1,200	0	1,200	0	101	67	2,600
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	1,500
	COUNTRY TOTAL	507	180	25	3,394	1,000	4,391	2,028	3,291	1,567	16,383
Tanzania	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
	DoD	0	0	0	0	185	244	274	44	123	870
	USAID	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
	COUNTRY TOTAL	1,700	0	0	0	201	244	274	44	123	2,586
Thailand	DOS NADR - CWD	4,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,190
	DoD	3,189	0	1,400	1,500	0	1,500	1,200	1,805	561	11,155
	COUNTRY TOTAL	7,379	0	1,400	1,500	0	1,500	1,200	1,805	561	15,345
Togo	DOS NADR - CWD	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	GLOBAL TOTAL	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Tunisia	DoD	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	753
	COUNTRY TOTAL	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	753
Uganda	DOS NADR - CWD	40	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	56
	USAID	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	COUNTRY TOTAL	1,040	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	1,056
Ukraine	DOS NADR - CWD	5,442	1,000	0	2,590	4,500	1,500	2,000	7,095	1,440	25,567
	DoD	0	0	0	177	0	0	0	0	303	480
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	1,031
	COUNTRY TOTAL	5,442	1,000	0	2,767	4,500	1,500	2,000	7,095	2,774	27,078
Uruguay	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	200

*Initial planned allocations

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY

Country	Sources	FY93-07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	*FY15	Total
Uzbekistan	DoD	0	0	30	69	0	0	0	0	0	99
	COUNTRY TOTAL	0	0	30	69	0	0	0	0	0	99
Vietnam	DOS NADR - CWD	19,535	2,575	2,120	3,750	3,584	4,032	4,500	10,506	4,500	55,102
	CDC	1,774	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,848
	DoD	763	0	0	275	0	300	471	256	340	2,405
	USAID	21,294	1,500	605	1,500	1,900	0	0	0	0	26,799
	COUNTRY TOTAL	43,366	4,149	2,725	5,525	5,484	4,332	4,971	10,762	4,840	86,154
Yemen	DOS NADR - CWD	10,036	500	609	1,000	1,075	3,135	2,000	700	2,000	21,055
	DoD	4,689	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,846
	COUNTRY TOTAL	14,725	500	766	1,000	1,075	3,135	2,000	700	2,000	25,901
Zambia	DOS NADR - CWD	2,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050
	DoD	424	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	437
	COUNTRY TOTAL	2,474	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,487
Zimbabwe	DOS NADR - CWD	3,086	0	0	0	0	250	500	2,750	1,000	7,586
	DoD	3,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	3,438
	COUNTRY TOTAL	6,351	0	0	0	0	250	500	2,750	1,173	11,024
Global/ Multi-Country	DOS NADR - CWD	88,967	15,438	14,294	9,172	4,460	5,999	16,007	20,662	42,434	222,087
	DOS Other	1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450
	CDC	10,475	2,569	3,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,653
	DoD	190,687	1,949	5,462	49	682	1,106	0	0	1,313	204,068
	USAID	44,575	9,050	7,845	19,950	7,773	3,300	4,850	7,000	2,841	113,084
	GLOBAL TOTAL	336,154	29,006	30,641	29,171	12,915	10,405	20,857	27,662	46,588	559,342
Grand Total		1,198,257	147,238	160,840	201,132	163,917	189,858	165,283	175,708	177,058	2,686,090

*Initial planned allocations

U.S. CWD PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (Totals by Source)

(Dollars in thousands)

Sources	FY93-07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	*FY15	Total
CDC	31,250	3,900	3,900	3,040	0	0	0	0	0	38,190
DoD ^{2,5}	423,226	5,400	12,156	10,938	2,512	15,753	10,331	10,937	10,944	502,197
DOS NADR - CWD	583,581	123,096	130,000	161,194	142,405	149,105	142,417	150,688	154,614	1,737,100
DOS Other ⁶	43,865	992	2,644	0	0	17,800	2,035	850	0	68,186
USAID ⁷	223,164	13,850	13,000	29,000	19,000	7,200	10,500	13,233	11,500	340,417
GRAND TOTAL	1,305,056	147,238	160,840	201,132	163,917	189,858	165,283	175,708	177,058	2,686,090

*Initial planned allocations

Footnotes for Financial Charts:

1. FY08 amount includes \$110,000 from the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) fund, which was apportioned as NADR.
2. All U.S. Central Command demining-centric activities for FY10 were conducted with Theater Security Cooperation funding, not funding from U.S. OHDACA.
3. Serbia and Montenegro split into two countries in 2007
4. South Sudan and Sudan split into two countries in 2011.
5. DoD funds include OHDACA, the Research Development Test and Evaluation fund, the Humanitarian Assistance - Excess Property Program and the Iraq Relief and Construction fund.
6. DOS - Other includes a variety of DOS funding sources.
7. USAID includes historical funding in addition to USAID Leahy War Victims funding.

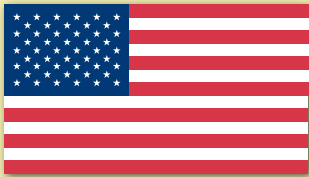
COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CASEVAC	Basic Medical and Casualty Evacuation
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
DCA	DanChurchAid
DDG	Danish Demining Group
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FY	Fiscal Year
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
HALO	The HALO Trust
HDTTC	Humanitarian Demining Training Center
HD R&D	Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program
HSTAMIDS	Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
ITF	ITF Enhancing Human Security
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MANPADS	Man-portable Air Defense System
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NSPA	NATO Support Agency
OAS	Organization of American States
OHDACA	Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PM/WRA	Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
SA/LW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SoS	Spirit of Soccer
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
USEUCOM	U.S. European Command
USSOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
USPACOM	U.S. Pacific Command
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

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